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REPORTAGE ON HAVANA NONALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

Kampuchean Debate

OW290926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0915 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 28 (XINHUA)--The question of the Kampuchean seating was left unresolved after heated debate at the non-aligned ambassadorial meeting here today. It was learned that the issue will be passed on to the foreign ministers to settle.

The debate took place after the Democratic Kampuchean delegation was barred from today's ambassadorial meeting by the host country. Immediately after the adoption of the agenda, the delegate of Malaysia demanded why the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, a full member of the movement, was not present. He called for the immediate seating of Democratic Kampuchea and argued that the denial of its right to attend the current meeting ran counter to the relevant decision of the Colombo conference. He also criticized Cuba for refusing to give the Democratic Kampuchean delegation accreditation badges required to get access to the conference center. Many countries including Korea, Yugoslavia, Mali, Singapore, Zaire, Somalia, the Sudan, Gabon and Nigeria spoke in favor of Malaysia's position or shared its view.

A Cuban delegate cited a resolution at the June Colombo meeting to leave the question of the Kampuchean representation to the summit in an attempt to justify his country's position.

A Yugoslav delegate recalled a unanimously approved decision at the Colombo conference by which the Democratic Kampuchean delegation should attend the current Havana conference. No one should change the decision but for another unanimously adopted resolution at the summit, he said. Only a few countries like Vietnam, Laos and Ethiopia spoke in favor of the Cuban stand.

Democratic Kampuchea's Complaint

OW291240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 28 (XINHUA)--Cuba's discrimination against the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the sixth non-aligned summit was denounced by the delegation in a press statement issued here today. The discrimination was aimed mainly at denying Democratic Kampuchea of its full membership to the non-aligned movement, the statement notes.

It says that Democratic Kampuchea was barred today from the ambassadorial level preparatory meeting for the summit. Yesterday, the delegation was turned back when it was on its way to a meeting of an Asian group of non-aligned countries. The statement stresses that by assuming such an attitude toward Democratic Kampuchea, "The host has abandoned all the principles and decisions of the non-aligned movement and that, by imposing on the non-aligned movement the pro-Vietnam Phnom Penh regime, it seeks to legalize the Vietnamese aggression in Democratic Kampuchea."

The delegation members also complained that they were provided accommodations some 30 kilometers outside Havana, and that they were refused accreditation badges for access to the conference center.

Democratic Kampuchea's Statement

OW291914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 29 (XINHUA)--The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries issued a statement here this morning reiterating its profound gratitude to all other delegations which have rendered "support to the just cause of Democratic Kampuchea" and striven to safeguard "the purity of the non-aligned principles".

Recalling the debate at the non-aligned ambassadorial meeting yesterday, one in preparation for the summit, the statement said that "The overwhelming majority of the non-aligned countries have clearly expressed their firm support in favour of Democratic Kampuchea who must remain a full-fledged member of the non-aligned movement, and therefore, must participate in all meetings of the sixth summit conference". However, the statement went on to say, "The host country has exerted much pressure and carried out many manoeuvres aiming at imposing its decision to expel Democratic Kampuchea from the non-aligned movement, to keep the seat of Democratic Kampuchea vacant and to seek an opportunity to seat at her place, the Vietnamese regime (correct) installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese invasion of Democratic Kampuchea."

Nepal on Pakistan Participation

OW291716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, August 29 (XINHUA)--Nepalese Foreign Minister K. B. Shahi said today that Pakistan's membership in the non-aligned movement would be a positive contribution to the solidarity of the non-aligned nations.

Shahi stopped over in Karachi en route to Havana. In an exclusive interview with the APP in Karachi, Shahi said if the non-aligned nations continued positive non-aligned policy, there was nothing that could not be surmounted and resolved amicably. Shahi said that Nepal and Pakistan enjoyed good friendly relations. Nepal, on its part, was examining various ways and means to boost the existing volume of trade between the two countries, he added.

Close of Ambassadorial Meeting

OW300918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 29 (XINHUA)--The non-aligned ambassadorial preparatory meeting unanimously decided today to submit to the summit a recommendation for expanding the Coordinating Bureau membership to 35 from the present 25. The recommendation is meant to promote democratization of the bureau work and to adapt to the increased membership of the movement.

The 2-day ambassadorial meeting which closed at 10:20 this evening, also approved the applications for membership of the non-aligned movement made by Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and Surinam. After ratification by the summit conference, they will boost the number of members of the movement from 88 to 95. In the afternoon, the session discussed the agendas for the foreign ministers' conference and the summit, and agreed on the distribution of the 20 vice-chairmanship of the summit on a regional basis. A 3-day foreign ministers' conference will begin tomorrow as the final stage of the preparatory work for the summit.

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Tito Message to Kim Il-song

OW270722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav Ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Tode Vardziski has conveyed a message from President Josip Broz Tito to President Kim Il-song, according to a TANJUG report. The message is related to questions concerning the policy of the non-aligned movement and international relations.

Tito's Arrival

OW300133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 29 (XINHUA)--President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia arrived here by special plane this evening. He is to attend the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries scheduled to open here on September 3.

After the special plane landed in "Jose Marti" International Airport, President Tito, 87, came off the plane in high spirits and with brisk steps. He was greeted at the airport by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council of Cuba and chairman of the sixth non-aligned summit conference.

One of the founders of the non-aligned movement, President Tito has made important contributions to the 18-year-old movement with his consistent efforts to uphold the basic principles and unity of the movement and bring its role into full play in international affairs. The Yugoslav president has shown great concern for the success of the sixth summit and for upholding the basic principles of the non-aligned movement. Since the beginning of this year, he has received at home the heads of state or government of some non-aligned countries or their representatives, and has visited a number of non-aligned countries to exchange views on matters related to the summit. He has also given personal guidance to his country's preparations for the convening of the summit conference.

In an interview with the Yugoslav paper BORBA two weeks ago, President Tito stressed that non-alignment as a movement and policy was not, and cannot be, the conveyor belt or reserve force of any bloc. The sixth summit, he added, should in particular see to it that the basic principles of non-alignment are further confirmed, its role as an independent and non-bloc factor strengthened, democratization within the movement promoted and the spirit of democracy developed.

REPORTAGE ON CLOSE OF UNCSTD CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

Democratic Kampuchean Envoy's Address

OW290742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Vienna, August 28 (XINHUA)--Ieng Thirith, Democratic Kampuchean minister of social affairs and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology, yesterday called for practical measures, in conformity with the demands contained in the Bucharest declaration, to ensure the independence and peace of Democratic Kampuchea and enable it to apply science and technology to its development.

She made the urgent call to all delegations of the peace, justice and independence-loving countries attending the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology during the general debate of the conference.

She said that under the assistance of all the peace-and justice-loving countries and personages victory certainly belongs to the Kampuchean people.

At the moment when Hertha Firnberg, president of the conference and minister of science and technology of Austria, asked Ieng Thirith to speak, the Polish representative on behalf of the Soviet, Vietnamese and four other delegations abruptly raised a question of so-called "agenda" in an attempt to obstruct the representative of Democratic Kampuchea to speak. Firnberg said: "I have been aware of the speech of the head of the Polish delegation, now, I ask Madame Ieng Thirith to speak." The Soviet, Polish and some other delegations then quitted the conference hall after their attempt was frustrated.

In her speech, the Democratic Kampuchean representative condemned their despicable acts of placing obstacles to impede the conference's progress. She said, "We hope the foreign troops now still occupying our country would get out as quickly as those people got out of this conference hall."

Referring to the programme of action presented by the Group of 77, she pointed out, "We demand contributions be made by the developed countries to the best of their possibilities to reinforce the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries and ensure the application of the measures regulated in the programme of action. Our proposition for institutional arrangements and structural transformations is fully in conformity with logic. It is of the same with out demands for full access to scientific and technological knowledge and transference of them without impediment and exploitation."

The Bucharest declaration exphasizes, she continued, "practical measures should be taken to support the cause of the peoples to liberate territories under foreign occupation, control and domination and to eradicate racism and racial discrimination and to enable the peoples to make use of science and technology for their own development." This was an important point and without this it would be impossible for any development. She highly appreciated Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's remarks made at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held in Bucharest not long ago; without independence, there will be no development, and without peace, there will be no science.

She explained that she made the urgent call to the conference because "there are now about 200,000 foreign troops in Kampuchea, which put Democratic Kampuchea to fire and blood. They have carried out there not only a typical colonial conquering war but also a war of genocide, extermination of the whole Kampuchean people." "Their attempt is to bring Kampuchea into their new empire of the so-called 'Indochinese federation'," she noted. She said, "Certain big nation pays 2.5 million U.S. dollars a day for the military expenses needed by the armed forces of a third country for its aggression against Kampuchea, not including the expenses of logistics and armed equipment of the forces, while the people of this third country are dying of hunger. This big nation also pays 3 million U.S. dollars a day for backing its mercenary troops from across the Atlantic for aggression against a number of African countries."

She stressed: "The noble efforts of the international community for a fruitful cooperation in the domain of science and technology to serve development are being hampered because the aggression is only part of an enormous plan for domination and expansion of the whole world."

She asked the conference to take concrete measures in accordance with the proposals of the Group of 77 so as to end the misfortune of Kampuchea, to put science and technology at the service of the country's development and of the people after restoring peace and independence in Kampuchea. She added, "the most urgent measure is to immediately withdraw foreign troops from Kampuchea totally and unconditionally."

End of General Debate

OW300416 Beijing XINHUA in English 0312 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Vienna, August 29 (XINHUA)--The general debate of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), which began here on August 20, ended today after hearing more than 150 speeches by leaders of various delegations and representatives of inter-governmental organizations.

During the general debate, most of the participating countries stated their positions on the major issues under discussion at the conference. They stressed the urgent need for UNCSTD to take actions to help change the imbalance in science and technology, which, they regarded as part of the present unequal international economic order, obstructs the economic development in the world, especially the developing countries. [sentence as received] There was a strong support for the proposals of the Group of 77 (G-77), which are contained in the draft programme of action submitted to the conference. Many speakers pointed out that these proposals, reflecting the common demands of the developing countries, were justified and reasonable, and they provided a good base for discussion.

With a view to restructuring the international scientific and technological relations and strengthening international cooperation in science and technology for development, the G-77 proposed the setting up of an inter-governmental committee to oversee the U.N. science and technology activities and the creation of a funding mechanism to insure the implementation of decisions made by this committee. This call received good response from the developing countries and a number of developed countries as well. Though some people time and again spread the fear that there was little chance of reaching agreement at this conference on these two key issues because of the negative attitude taken by certain industrialized countries. It is learned that progress has been made in the negotiations.

In the first few days of the conference, some industrialized countries declared in the general debate their opposition to the G-77's idea about the institutional and financial arrangements. Evidently they want to preserve the unequal status quo in science and technology in order to maintain their monopoly in this field. But their position runs counter to the main trend of the conference. The developing countries, while insisting on the main elements of their demands, made necessary concessions in the spirit of cooperation to insure the success of the conference. The G-77 accepted the compromise proposal put forward by the EEC that there would be an inter-governmental committee open to all governments which would report to the U.N. General Assembly through the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). But they made it clear that the ECOSOC have no right to change the committee's reports and recommendations though it was free to comment on them. The G-77 also agreed to consider an interim financial arrangement placed in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and leave the differences on the size of the fund and its use to be sorted out later. The United States, which has been criticized by many for being against the establishment of the proposed committee and fund, is reported to have made a shift in its position under pressure.

It has indicated its agreement to the proposal for a new fund managed by UNDP on an interim basis and accepted the principle of "universal membership" in an intergovernmental mechanism to supervise science and technology programmes. This change in the position of the United States was immediately welcomed by the G-77 as "very positive" and is believed to have raised the hope of achieving the main objectives of the conference in the remaining two days. The second committee of the conference has set up a drafting group to prepare its final recommendations to the plenary meeting.

Noteworthy is the performance of the Soviet Union during the conference. This self-appointed "natural ally" of the developing countries ostentatiously uttered a few remarks of sympathy with demands of the developing countries, but at the very beginning of the conference it took the participants by surprise with a statement that it stood for using the existing structure of the United Nations to carry out activities called for by the developing countries and clearly objected to the creation of new bodies. More shocking is that when the conference entered into discussion on specific problems, the head of the Soviet delegation went so far as to accuse the G-77's proposals for new institutional and financial arrangements of being "too vague to be instrumental" and to attack the Bucharest declaration as an "emotional" and "not constructive" document. The pity is that with the passing of ten days in the conference, people still have not seen any "constructive" moves taken by the Soviet delegation. Nor has it indicated any change in its position on the major issues being discussed. This double-faced attitude of sham support and true opposition to the demands of the developing countries has aroused strong dissatisfaction among the participants of the Vienna conference.

UNHCR REPRESENTATIVES CONCLUDE VISIT TO PRC

OW271742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, August 27 (XINHUA)--Representatives of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Alexandre Casella and Jacques Smouchet, left China from Guangzhou yesterday after winding up their visit to China.

During their visit they held talks with Yang Chun, vice-president of the Red Cross Society of China, and with representatives of other departments. They also met with Minister of Civil Affairs Cheng Zihua. Mr. Casella and Mr. Smouchet saw the 10,000 Vietnamese fishermen who were among the many refugees now being settled in Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. They inspected the living quarters and the farm run by the refugees. They also met with representatives of Vietnamese refugees who had recently been saved by a Chinese freighter. Mr. Casella and Mr. Smouchet expressed appreciation for the effort made by the Chinese Government to receive and settle the refugees. The two representatives arrived in China on August 14.

GU MU MEETS WITH UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IGLESIAS

OW241804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu this afternoon met with Enrique Iglesias, special representative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and U.N. under secretary general and had a friendly conversation with him. Mr. Iglesias arrived in Beijing yesterday.

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TURKEY, U.S. WANT GREECE TO REJOIN NATO

OW291636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Ankara, August 29 (XINHUA)--Turkey is hopeful that Greece will soon return to the military wing of the North Atlantic alliance and would be pleased to see her do so, declared Kenan Evren, chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony in Izmir for the takeover of the NATO South East Europe Land Forces Command by a Turkish commander, Evren said that Greece quit NATO's military wing in 1974 because of the Cyprus issue. This has weakened NATO's south-eastern flank and marred Greece's relations with Turkey. At the ceremony, Admiral Harold E. Shear, commander-in-chief of NATO's south European forces said that Greece's reluctance to return to the military integration of NATO constituted one of the most serious problems in the south-eastern flank of the alliance.

"I firmly believe that the solidarity of the southern flank carries more importance than anything," the admiral went on. "Our deterrent force and capacity in the Mediterranean will be strongly affected by the presence or absence of the deterrent. A strong determination and an incontestable spirit of unity will remain our strongest device for peace. Recent events alone were sufficient to emphasize the importance of the command. This force of such vital importance should defend with success a region where the potential aggressor will seek to pass into the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Africa and to the world of oil and rich raw material resources. NATO and the Western world may encounter serious difficulties in maintaining their survival if they cannot reach these resources which are of vital importance strategically."

NATO TO STAGE MILITARY EXERCISE IN FRG SEPTEMBER 19-21

Hesse State Exercise

OW250836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, August 24 (XINHUA)--The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will stage a military exercise from September 10 to 21 in the northern part of West German's Hessen State, according to the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany. The war game will be a field exercise of ground forces in coordination with the air force. Under the unified command of NATO's Central European commander, the war game will involve 29,000 men from the armed forces of West Germany, Belgium, Canada and the United States.

Lower Saxony-Muensterland Exercise

OW300808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, August 29 (XINHUA)--The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will stage military exercises from September 17 to 21 in the western part of Lower Saxony land and in Muensterland of West Germany, according to the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany. Under the command of the First Corps of Bundeswehr, the exercises will involve 60,000 men from the armed forces of West Germany, the United States, the Netherlands and Denmark. It was the third time for NATO to hold such large-scale exercises in West Germany this year.

(CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE IN PRC)

Beijing TV Coverage

HK300729 [Editorial Report HK] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 August carries a 4-minute filmed report in its evening newscast on Vice President Mondale's meeting with Hua Guofeng, his farewell banquet and the signing of the cultural and hydroelectric agreements on 28 August.

The newscast opens with a shot of Hua and Vice President Mondale walking toward shaking hands in a reception room. After a brief exchange of greetings through an interpreter, Hua shakes hands with the vice president's entourage. This is followed by several shots of the two leaders speaking to each other. The announcer mentioned Hua's acceptance of President Carter's invitation to visit the United States. This segment of the film ends with pan shots of those present at the meeting, including Ambassador Woodcock and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

The next segment opens with shots of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and the vice president signing the documents at a long table. Hua, Huang Hua, Woodcock and other officials of the two sides are seen watching. After the signing the vice president exchanges documents with Deng and then drinks a toast with Deng and Hua. The final scene shows Deng and the vice president addressing the gathering. The final segment opens with shots of guests taking seats at the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People, followed by shots of Deng chatting with the vice president at the head table and of other guests including Vice Premier Yu Qili and Huang Hua. Remaining parts of the film show the vice president and Deng addressing the guests and finally toasting each other.

Arrival in Xian

OW291326 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale and Mrs Mondale and their party left Beijing this afternoon by special plane and arrived in our country's ancient historical city of Xian for a visit. They are accompanied by Huang Zhen, minister of culture, and his wife (Zhou Lin). Seeing them off at Beijing airport were Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the State Council, Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy, and others. A send-off ceremony was held at the airport. Also accompanying Vice President and Mrs Mondale to Xian are Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, and his wife and U.S. Ambassador to China Woodcock and his wife.

When Vice President Mondale and Mrs. Mondale and their party arrived in Xian this afternoon, they were greeted by Yu Mingtao, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, his wife (Wang Rongying), (Chen Yuanfang), chairman of the Xian Municipal Revolutionary Committee, his wife (Zhao Nan), and responsible persons of concerned provincial and municipal departments. This evening the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Xian Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet to welcome Vice President and Mrs Mondale.

Welcome on Arrival

OW291436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Excerpt] Xian, August 29 (AFP)--American Vice-President Walter Mondale received a big welcome on his arrival here today after his visit to Beijing.

All along the 15-kilometre (10-mile) route from the airport to the residence where he is staying, tens of thousands of workers, peasants, school-children and even soldiers in uniform lined both sides of the road to cheer the American guests. The crowds turned up "spontaneously", Chinese officials said. Xian was closed to traffic, even bicycles, for the occasion. On his arrival at the airport Mr Mondale was welcomed by Yu Mingtao, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Xian Mayor Chen Yuanfang.

Mondale on U.S.-PRC Relations

OW291627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Xian, August 29 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, Mrs. Mondale and their party arrived in Xian, capital of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, by special flight from Beijing this afternoon. They were accompanied by Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and his wife Zhu Lin.

They were welcomed at the airport by Yu Mingtao, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chen Yuanfang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the Xian City Revolutionary Committee; their wives, and other local leaders. U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock arrived here by the same flight. Also accompanying U.S. Vice-President Mondale to Xian were Chinese ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin and his wife.

Xian residents lined the streets to welcome vice-president and Mrs. Mondale. Known as Changan in ancient times, Xian served as a major cradle of Chinese civilization. The city and nearby towns served intermittently as the capital of eleven dynasties from the eleventh century down to the early tenth century B.C.

This evening, the distinguished U.S. guests were honoured at a banquet jointly hosted by the Shaanxi provincial and Xian City revolutionary committees. In his toast at the banquet, Yu Mingtao said: "We in Xian are very glad to welcome Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale and your party here." Vice-President Mondale said: "The welcome extended by the people of Xian to me and my party was truly overwhelming. For the friendship, the affection and the reaching out to make human contact--these are the living meanings of the great friendship between the people of China and the people of the United States." He said his talks with Premier Hua and Vice-Premier Deng laid the basis of Sino-American relations for the 1980's.

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE ON OKINAWA REPORTED

OW291638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA)--The U.S. military landing exercise on Okinawa island yesterday was carried out on the presumption the Malacca and Hormuz straits were seized by an "enemy". The aim of the exercises was to defend the oil transport sea lanes from the oil-producing areas, said the Japanese newspaper KEIZAI SHIMBUN in a report today.

In an interview with the correspondent of SANKEI SHIMBUN yesterday, Ryohei Ohga, chief of staff of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force, hinted that the military exercises in Kin Gulf, central Okinawa, might be regarded as a manoeuvre to defend the sea lanes for oil, according to SANKEI SHIMBUN report today. The two-week manoeuvre began August 18.

SOVIET PROPOSAL ON STARTING CHINA TALKS REPORTED

OW291311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing August 29 KYODO--A Soviet source disclosed here Wednesday that the Soviet Foreign Ministry officially proposed to China last Friday to start talks in Moscow any day between September 18 and 20 on normalization of bilateral ties. The Soviet proposal was conveyed in an official note to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, the source said.

In view of the developments in recent weeks, it seems China will accept the Soviet proposal, observers here predicted. Commenting on China's persistent demand that normalization talks be held alternately in Moscow and Beijing, the Soviet source predicted that if a solution to this problem could not be found before the start of the talks, it might be included in the agenda for the talks. At any rate, the first round of talks would be held in Moscow, the source said.

Another Soviet source here disclosed that preparatory talks for normalization negotiations have regularly been held both in Beijing and Moscow. The Chinese side has made known its readiness to change the venue of the bilateral talks on border disputes from Beijing to Moscow, the Soviet source said.

The talks on the border dispute has been intermittently held since October 1969. The preparatory talks in Beijing have been carried on between Soviet Ambassador Ilya Sergeyevich Shcherbakov and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Yu Zhan or another vice foreign minister, Zhang Haifeng, the Soviet source said.

SOVIET CENSUS REVEALS MANY CENTENARIANS

OW300335 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, August 29 (XINHUA)--There are about one hundred people who are over 100 years old in East Kazakhstan and most of them are living in the forests, according to a recent Soviet national census.

Evdotia Kochetkots in Leninogorsk City who was born before the abolition of slavery in Russia has just celebrated her 130th birthday. 117-year old Pelagaya Kamenets has never left her village in the primeval forest where she is staying. P. Ananishnikots and K. Erginbaets living in the same area are also above 110 years old.

SRV REINFORCEMENTS REPORTED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW300826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--"A Vietnamese regiment was sent to Kratie Province and about 400 troops were dispatched to the Rovieng District of Preah Vihea Province lately this month as reinforcement," according to a broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The radio pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities decided to make this military movement in view of the sinking morale of the Vietnamese aggressors in Kratie Province after suffering heavy losses. This amply proved the Vietnamese authorities are escalating the war in Kampuchea and their promise to withdraw troops from Kampuchea is nothing but a conspiracy to hoodwink world public opinion, it added.

THIOUNN PRASITH BLAMES S.E. ASIAN TENSION ON SRV

OW240324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, 21 August--Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchea's permanent representative to the United Nations, has emphatically pointed out that "The tense situation in Southeast Asia as well as the situation in Kampuchea stem from Vietnam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea." He made this statement while dealing with the situation in Kampuchea at a press conference.

Thiounn Prasith said: "Although the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered heavy losses in both personnel and military equipment, they are still stubbornly and ambitiously attempting to annex Kampuchea through the 'Indochina federation' and to pursue their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia." In exposing the Vietnamese authorities' stepped up aggression against Kampuchea, he said that last month Vietnam sent an additional three divisions and five regiments of troops to Kampuchea. He said: The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has continuously strengthened its struggle against the Vietnamese occupation army and killed or wounded many enemy troops in the past 8 months. The Revolutionary Army now controls one-fourth of Kampuchea.

Thiounn Prasith stressed that "the solution (of the Kampuchea issue) is to have all Vietnamese troops withdrawn from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference." He welcomed the proposal set forth by the ASEAN countries on 20 August to include the Kampuchean situation on the agenda of the next UN General Assembly.

TWO CUBANS REPORTED KILLED IN KAMPUCHEAN BATTLES

OW290844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrilla forces in Battambang and other provinces continued to attack Vietnamese aggressor troops, inflicting losses on them, according to a broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

From August 13 to 21, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrillas in the districts of Mongkol Borei, Pailin, Thmar Puok, Preahnet Preah and Sisophon of Battambang Province launched repeated attacks at the Vietnamese aggressors, killing and wounding many of them and capturing a quantity of munitions and other war materials. Two Cuban soldiers were killed in the battles.

From August 10 to 17, the revolutionary army in Bang Long of Ratanakiri Province and in Kratie and Snuol of Kratie Province attacked Vietnamese aggressors in operations, killing and wounding a number of enemies and seizing a quantity of weapons.

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The revolutionary army in Prek Prasap, Kompong Svay and Sandan of Kompong Cham and Kongpong Thom provinces dealt successive blows at the Vietnamese aggressors between August 12 and 18, destroying an enemy military vehicle and capturing a quantity of munitions.

SIHANOUK FETED BY DENG XIAOPING, OTHER PRC LEADERS

OW300750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and feted Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk here at noon today. Present on the occasion were Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth. The meeting and the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

XINHUA EXAMINES REASONS FOR LAO REFUGEE FLOW

OW280926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

["Root Cause for Lao People Fleeing Their Country"--XINHUA commentary]

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA correspondent)--More than 200,000 Lao people have fled their country ever since the liberation in 1975. About 70 to 80 citizens flee from capital Vientiane every day.

The mass exodus of Lao refugees has not only aggravated the political and economic crises in the country, but also brought heavy burdens to neighbouring Thailand. In the difficult days of war against U.S. aggression, few Lao people left their country. Why is it then hundreds of thousands of Lao people have left their homeland in the past few years since the liberation?

At the time when Laos was liberated, 40,000-50,000 Vietnamese troops were sent to carry out military occupation in the country and control its militarily strategic areas as well as communication lines and natural resources. Meanwhile, a great number of Vietnamese "advisors" and "experts" flocked there to put various departments of the Lao party, government and armed forces under their tight control. This despotic act of theirs was strongly opposed by the Lao people, including many cadres, who were thus subjected to persecution and suppression.

A responsible Lao cadre who had fled his country revealed that in the past few years 2,500 members of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party were combed out for being accused of "opposing Vietnam", hundreds of them were thrown to prisons and hundreds killed. In order to suppress the Lao people's resistance, the Vietnamese authorities have massively expanded the Lao army, pressganging many people aged 15-45 into service. In addition, the Vietnamese authorities have carried out "socialist transformation" of the Vietnamese type in Laos, causing great anxiety of the inhabitants in many cities.

Why have so many Lao peasants also fled their country? This is because the Vietnamese troops stationed in Laos have not only collected large quantities of grain and other materials locally and sent them to Vietnam, but also driven many Lao people in the areas bordering Vietnam out of their homeland so as to make room for many Vietnamese immigrants. According to Western press reports, there have been 100,000 Vietnamese immigrating into Bolovens plateau and other Lao frontier provinces.

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The minority nationalities in Laos have suffered most under Vietnamese tight control. In recent years, Vietnamese and Lao authorities have repeatedly sent out [the] army to suppress the Meo people in the mountainous areas.

In Vientiane and some other places, just as in Vietnam, there are a number of government-sponsored or government-backed cliques engaged in exporting refugees. If one is able to offer several hundred U.S. dollars, he would be safely shipped across the Mekong River. If one can offer several thousand dollars, he would get a passport and a visa to go abroad and have someone responsible to see him board an international airplane; only those who possess neither U.S. dollar nor gold have to cross the river by themselves at the risk of being shot by patrolling Vietnamese or Lao army men and policemen. In Vientiane, people often heard army men and policemen's random shooting at refugees.

Many facts have proved that the chief criminal who has created the refugee problem in Laos is none other than the Vietnamese authorities who claim to have a "special relationship" with Laos.

SRV INFILTRATORS, SPIES REPORTED ENTERING THAILAND

Infiltrators Among 'Boat People'

OW271758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) --The Thai military spokesman said today that more than 40 Vietnamese infiltrators had entered Thailand since January this year by posing as "boat people", according to an AP report from Bangkok.

The spokesman said that the infiltrators had been detained for interrogation and that if there was no proof that those detained were actually infiltrators, they would be sent for resettlement in the third countries. The spokesman pointed out that since the mass exodus of Kampuchians into Thailand had leveled off at the beginning of the monsoon season in May, there were still Kampuchians who crossed into Thailand in small groups and who, officials said, "acted suspicious".

Meanwhile, an official from the Thai Ministry of Interior also confirmed that several Vietnamese infiltrators had managed to enter Thailand recently by mixing with the boat people. Several boatloads of Vietnamese refugees were all young men, some carrying weapons, he said, adding that the Thai authorities still had no effective measures to stop the infiltrators from entering the country. A dispatch from Kijang, Indonesia in The Chicago TRIBUNE yesterday, said that Vietnamese infiltrators had been aboard nearly every boat leaving Vietnam for the past six months.

Thai Newspaper Report

OW291908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 29 (XINHUA) --"Over 70 Vietnamese spies have wormed themselves into Thailand since last January when Pol Pot withdrew from Phnom Penh," said TONG HUA YID PAO today in a report quoting an official source. Those who had been arrested among them have made confessions. The official source said the Vietnamese spies trained for collecting information and carrying out subversive activities penetrated into provinces in northeastern Thailand. Some of them carried out espionage activities among Vietnamese residents in that country.

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Some Spies Captured

OW300848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--A number of Vietnamese spies have been captured in Thailand along the border with Kampuchea, according to a report from Bangkok. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan told reporters today that investigations were still under way. He did not specify where or when the arrests took place.

THAI GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE MORE ARMS

Prime Minister's Border Visit

OW251000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0920 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 25 (XINHUA)--The Thai Government "will have more and more arms supply for the military in fighting against enemies," said Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday in Prachinburi Province, reported the NATION REVIEW today.

Prime Minister Kriangsak was in the province to officially close a week-long training of the military in "combat against possible external invasion." Major General Kamol Poo-aree, deputy first region army commisser, informed the prime minister that the training was aimed at preparing for immediate cooperation between the military and civilians in protecting the country in the three provinces of Chantaburi, Trat and Prachinburi on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Prime Minister Kriangsak also visited some villages in the area.

U.S. Heavy Weapons Shipment

OW231330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 23 (XINHUA)--Eighteen U.S.-made armoured personnel carriers arrived here yesterday as part of the U.S. Military aid program to beef up the Thai armed forces, reported the evening paper The Bangkok WORLD today.

Colonel Vichit Bunyawat, secretary of the Thai army, said this morning that hundreds of four-ton and 2.5-ton trucks would arrive today while other heavy weaponry like M-48 tanks and artillery would be shipped to Thailand next month. Last month, 12 armoured personnel carriers of the same kind were brought in from the United States. It was reported that some of them had been rushed to the eastern border with Kampuchea to boost defense positions.

ANZUS TASMAN SEA NAVAL EXERCISE NOTED

OW251805 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Wellington, August 25 (XINHUA)--A week-long maritime exercise held on the Tasman Sea and the Pacific off the coast of New Zealand to test the operation efficiency of a multi-national fleet ended yesterday.

The operation, the largest ever held in the area, was code-named "Tasmanex 79". It started on August 17 and was joined by aircraft during anti-shipping strikes and combat air patrols. The multi-national fleet is made up of 19 surface ships from New Zealand, Australia, Britain and the United States. According to the New Zealand Defense Ministry, "Tasmanex 79" was an annual ANZUS event sponsored by New Zealand.

NEPALESE KING DEPARTS PRC FOR HAVANA SUMMIT

OW291540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, August 29 (XINHUA)--Their majesties King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their entourage wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for Havana this morning to attend the sixth summit conference of non-aligned countries.

The distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by Wang Feng, chairman of the Xinjiang (Sinkiang) Uygur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee; Temur Dewamad and Tian Zhong, vice-chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee; Mayenur, president of the Xinjiang Women's Federation; and leading members of Urumqi City.

The Nepalese king and queen and their entourage arrived in Urumqi yesterday afternoon. They were warmly welcomed by Wang Feng and other local government leaders. In the evening, King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee. During their stay in Urumqi, the king and queen visited a museum and an exhibition of consumer goods for the minority nationalities.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and Mrs. Khanal, and Shen Ping, a leading member of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, accompanied the guests to Urumqi by the special Royal Nepal Airlines flight. They were among those present at the airport to see the Nepalese king and queen off.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S NUCLEAR POLICY

OW290732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, August 28 (XINHUA)--Pakistan has resolved to acquire atomic energy for peaceful purposes and will be able to get it despite all the obstacles in its way, declared President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, according to an APP report from Lahore today.

The president made the statement when inaugurating an international seminar on strategies of planning and development. The president emphasized that Pakistan's circumstances required her to acquire nuclear technology before her conventional resources of energy dried up. Otherwise, he said, her growth would be seriously affected. He stressed that it was the basic right of all people in this world to acquire modern technology for their economic development.

The president added that as it was necessary to establish an equitable economic system and reduce disparities within the country, it was equally imperative to establish at international level a just economic relationship between the developed and developing countries so that the latter would be free of the economic domination of the former. The seminar was organized by the Punjab Development and Planning Board and attended by representatives from China, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh, Kuwait, USA, UNDP and the World Bank.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT UNIFICATION OF WEST EUROPE

HK280748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Article by XINHUA reporter Li Chunliang [2621 2504 0081]: "Unification of West Europe is the Trend of the Times"--random notes on a visit to West Germany]

[Excerpts] We were invited to tour West Germany on a study trip between June and July. We visited several statesmen of the ruling parties (the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party) and the opposition parties (the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, many newsmen in press circles, and some scholars. Our visit coincided with the election to the Council of Europe. In our contacts with these people, our talk naturally turned to the relations between West Germany and the rest of Europe and their future. Their consensus of opinion is that faced with the Soviet threat, West Germany can only stand on the side of the West. Europe (they meant West Europe) must be united. This is the trend of the times.

Everywhere we went we felt that good friendship exists between China and West Germany. One of the reasons for such friendship is the threat that our two countries face from the Soviet Union. The chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Federal Assembly, Mr. Scheroder of the Christian Democratic Union, who was for many years minister of foreign affairs, told us: "A powerful China is favorable to us." He was the first statesman of West Germany to have visited China and was one of those who paved the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This had been a source of great delight to him.

According to arrangements by the quarters concerned, our trip started in Munich. Two days before the election to the Council of Europe, one of the main candidates of the Christian Social Union told us that in his campaign speech he would stress that West Germany must be friends with China.

From our personal experience, such friendship between the two countries and their people is really no accident. Apart from a common threat from the Soviet Union, mutual economic needs also constitute an important underlying factor behind our friendship.

Everyone we contacted on our visit, including statesmen, newsmen, scholars, professors and people in other circles, favored the unification of West Europe. This left a deep impression on us. The only exception was a gentleman from the magazine DER SPIEGEL. He said he did not vote. He felt that only half a Europe would not do and that East Europe should be included, otherwise, West Germany would be still more isolated. But his view immediately touched off debate. Several of his colleagues present took issue with him.

The people in West Germany are greatly disturbed and worried over the Soviet policy of expansion. Some people said pointblank that West Germany was facing an increasing threat from the Soviet Union. Some put it more mildly saying that they had a powerful and unfriendly neighbor to the east. Some put it in still more vague terms saying that West Germany had no other choice than to stand on the side of the West for the sake of its own safety. Several gentlemen used a map as they expressed their views. What they said may be summed up as follows: Opening the map, we can see that West Germany placed in the heart of Europe is at the point of contact between two great forces. Such a position means that once a war breaks out, Germany would be affected and be the first to suffer. Such was the case in the wars of the 1830's. In the two world wars, Germany brought itself and other people great disaster. They, of course, do not want another war. But the stationing of several hundred thousand Soviet troops in East Germany has made them increasingly feel the threat, so they can only ally themselves with the West.

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West Germany can only exist within a unified and powerful Europe. A federal assembly member of the Christian Democratic Union said: "In this sense, it can be said that the Soviet Union has contributed the unification of Europe."

Of course, things are complicated. It is said that some people favor a West Germany "patterned after Finland." This means that West Germany must withdraw from its alliance with the West, seek its existence and safety through neutrality and avoid doing anything to arouse the displeasure of the Soviet Union. There are people who hold such a view inside and outside the ruling party. But there are also people within the ruling party who oppose this view.

It must be pointed out here that concerning the security of West Germany, many of those who talked with us did not think that the real danger of war had increased. On the contrary, the great majority held that there was just no possibility of war. Some people were more prudent as they said that they saw no possibility of war in the foreseeable future. As to an agent's war, this is always possible and has been under way. A recently retired colonel said that the possibility of a conventional war could not be completely ruled out. Then why have they laid such stress on security? Many people said that security depends on one's ability to defend itself. The West must maintain the balance, therefore, their defense policy is one of deterrence.

It seems that the West German people are optimistic and also patient. Their view is that uniting so many countries politically is no simple matter. But this election is the first of its kind, and the difficult part of something is at its beginning. The key lies in the formation of the European concept. More and more people have realized that only by uniting can Europe have the right to speak internationally. A Sinologist at a Hamburg Research Institute on Asian Problems said: "If we apply Mao Zedong's words to this election to the Council of Europe, then it is the first step on a 10,000-li expedition." His words brought laughter.

FRG OFFICIALS CITED ON NATO DEFENSE POSTURE

OW241758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, August 23 (XINHUA)--West German political circles have rebuffed a Soviet warning that it would be dangerous to deploy new nuclear weapons in their country. They maintained that the West must increase and improve NATO armaments to deal with the Soviet arms expansion. A spokesman of the West German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that NATO must establish the equilibrium in Europe by increasing armaments in face of the Soviet superiority in the field of weaponry.

Alfons Pawelczyk, military expert of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party, stressed that NATO's discussion of theater nuclear forces arose from the Soviet Union and its medium-distance nuclear weapons. He said, "We were of the opinion that the Soviet Union, after reaching strategic parity, might take a restrained attitude in other fields of war preparations. Now, we must be on the alert not to be blackmailed politically." Pawelczyk went on to say that NATO needed to consider measures for defence and the control of war preparations. He was in favour of continued research for the development of cruise-missile-type and Pershing II-type weapons. Alois Mertes, member of the parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Union-the Christian Social Union, criticized Moscow for its distortion of facts. He said the Soviet Union talked a lot about so-called detente, but she had developed a gigantic conventional and Europe-strategic deterrent. NATO must reinforce its military strength in Europe to keep a reliable deterrent and defence capabilities. NATO must be firm and clear-minded in face of the escalating intimidation, pressure and threat from the Soviet Union, he stressed.

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FRG TO CONTINUE TO AID INDOCHINA REFUGEES

OW301206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, August 29 (XINHUA)--The West German Government decided today to provide aid totalling 270 million marks to foreign refugees, especially Southeast Asian refugees, in 1979-80.

G.R. Baum, minister of the interior who had toured Southeast Asia recently, told reporters here today that the government's decision was taken after acquiring impressions of sufferings of Southeast Asian refugees. He said, there are some 380,000 refugees in refugee camps there. Though the outflow of refugees has stopped, he added, it will increase again for there are one million potential refugees in Vietnam. Various states of West Germany have received some 6,000 refugees and are ready to resettle another 7,000. Through its aid program, the West German Government hopes to take in more refugees, Baum said.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES FRG AMITY GROUP

OW291550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with a delegation from the Germany-China Friendship Association in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The delegation is led by Mr. Manfred Morgenstern, vice-president of the association. Mr. Morgenstern said he believed that the people of different countries should develop mutual understanding. "Our friendship association will work to promote the friendship between our two peoples and the cause of peace," he added.

Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei highly appraised the efforts of the German-China Friendship Association to deepen understanding and friendship between the two peoples. Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

During their visit to China, the delegation will have exchanges with the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and other departments. Their programme covers a wide range of contacts, including a visit to the Xishuangbanna (Hsishuang Panna) Autonomous Prefecture for the Tai nationality in southwest China's Yunnan province. Founded in 1973, the association has done valuable work in promoting friendship with China.

MALTESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC

OW300802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Malta led by Speaker Calcidon Agius wound up its two-week friendship visit to China and left here for Romania by air this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei and Deputy Secretary-General Wu Xinyu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang and Chinese Ambassador to Malta Cheng Zhiping. During their stay in China, the distinguished guests visited Beijing, Linxian, Zhengzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Qingdao, where they were warmly received by local people.

XINHUA NOTES INCREASED ACTIVITY TO SOLVE MIDDLE EAST QUESTION

OW241245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[XINHUA report: "Efforts Being Made by All Parties Concerned To Readjust Policies in Search of a New Way in Solving the Middle East Question"]

[Excerpts] Beijing 22 August--The world's oil crisis is deepening and Middle East oil is gaining importance with each passing day. At the same time, people are becoming more aware that the key to solving the Middle East question lies in solving the Palestinian question. Under these circumstances, all countries concerned are readjusting their Middle East policies around the Palestine question and have embarked on busy diplomatic activities in search of a new way to solve the Middle East question.

The United States, which has all along refused to communicate with the PLO, is now searching for new ways to contact the PLO in one form or another in view of the fact that the talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States have made no progress at all after 4 months; its purpose is to maintain the "momentum for peaceful progress" in solving the Middle East question. U.S. officials have reiterated that the United States will not recognize the PLO unless the latter recognizes Israel's right of existence and accepts Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council, and have threatened to veto any resolution at the UN Security Council calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Yet, U.S. Ambassador to Austria Milton Wolf and UN Ambassador Andrew Young have held "direct meetings" with PLO representatives and made indirect contacts with the PLO through certain middlemen.

It is reported that at a strategic conference called on 21 August by U.S. Vice President Mondale and attended by Secretary of State Vance, Special Envoy to the Middle East Strauss and National Security Assistant Brzezinski, all the participants agreed to ask President Carter to abandon the idea of submitting the draft of Resolution 242 to the UN Security Council. Some Western observers hold that the efforts being made by the United States are to persuade the Palestinians and the Arab countries to participate in the peace process now being promoted by the United States in the Middle East.

The Middle East oil is very vital to Western Europe and consequently the West European countries such as Britain, France and West Germany are deeply concerned about solving the Middle East question. They have been doubly active in their diplomatic activities aimed at solving the Middle East question. The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reported from Bonn that "it seems that their busy diplomatic activities are aimed at urging the PLO to recognize Israel's right of existence and promoting contacts between Israel and the PLO. The PLO has also taken a positive attitude on the question of solving the Middle East question and has time and again expressed willingness to have a direct dialog with the United States. The major Arab oil-producing countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have also taken a positive attitude in promoting a solution to the Middle East question.

The biggest stumbling block to solving the Middle East question at present continues to be the aggressive and expansionist stand maintained by Israel. In answer to the latest U.S. actions, Israel threatened that if UN Security Council Resolution 242 were to be revised thereby recognizing the Palestinians' rights, Israel would pull out from the Middle East talks.

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As a result of Israeli pressure and the powerful influence of the Jewish group in the United States, Andrew Young who recently made contact with a PLO observer to the United Nations had to resign from his post as UN ambassador. At the same time Israeli relations with West Germany have cooled down because of the latter's new approaches to the PLO, and West German Chancellor Schmidt's scheduled visit to Israel has been postponed.

The Middle East question is an extremely complicated one and the path toward its solution is full of stumbling blocks and difficulties that make it impossible to achieve an important breakthrough in the immediate future. However, the efforts being made by all parties concerned are beginning to move in the same direction.

CHANGING U.S. POSITION ON PLO, ISRAEL DISCUSSED

OW291018 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Comprehensive report on current events: "A Trend in the Mideast Talks"]

[Excerpts] Recently the United States contacted the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] through a third party. This has caused strong repercussions in the Arab countries and Israel. To seek a dialog with the PLO is an action taken by the United States to gain momentum for the Mideast peace talks.

It has been some time since the United States sought contacts with the PLO through a third party and worked toward a direct dialog between the two sides. This policy has panicked the Israeli authorities and they feel resentful. This compelled U.S. President Carter to make a statement to the press on 10 August: "I am opposed to the establishment of a separate Palestinian state. I think this will not benefit the Palestinian people or Israel; I think this will also not benefit the neighboring Arab countries of such a state." President Carter also said that he would not deal with the PLO unless it recognized Israel's right to exist. He insisted that as far as this condition is concerned, there has never been any change in U.S. policy.

At the same time, the PLO stressed that it felt it necessary to stand firm on the Palestinian people's inalienable rights set forth in the PLO's political program, particularly their right to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and establish an independent state, and that it would absolutely refuse any resolution that did not include these rights. It thus seems that the position taken by Carter and that adopted by the PLO are diametrically opposed to each other. However, neither side has denied the fact that they are contacting each other through a third party.

According to UPI, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter stated on 1 August that the U.S. Government was finding out through Arab and other mediators the PLO's opinion concerning its recognition of Israel's right to exist. He said the purpose of this quiet diplomacy was to make a proposal at the UN Security Council which would contain two key provisions, one of which would reaffirm Resolution No 242 of the UN Security Council and the other would support the rights of the Palestinian people.

It is reported that the United States hopes that the Western European countries will act on its behalf to propose a revision of Resolution No 242 of the UN Security Council. This resolution was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1967 during the Mideast War. It is reported that the United States is prepared to support a new UN resolution with some new contents which will be conducive to bringing the Palestinians into the Mideast peace talks.

The United States hopes that when the guiding principle of recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own future is incorporated in Resolution No 242, it will make it easier for the Palestinians to recognize Israel's right to exist, thus qualifying the PLO to play a role in the talks. The U.S. State Department holds that the most urgent task is to let the PLO take part in the peace talks despite Begin's opposition.

There is a profound reason why the Carter administration has finally adopted what the West describes as a relatively flexible approach toward the Palestinian question. According to the Kuwaiti paper POLITICS Saudi Arabia is demanding that a stable world supply of petroleum be considered along with a fair and just settlement of the Palestinian question. The newspaper analysis is that this is one important factor compelling the United States to change its attitude. In a statement on 8 August, U.S. Secretary of State Vance admitted that "there has been a change which is unfavorable to us, a change resulting from the problems faced by the United States in its economy, sources of energy and the amount and price of oil." This is why the United States is seeking an understanding with Saudi Arabia. However, Saudi Arabia on its part has made a demand with regard to the problem of the Palestinian people. The Western press has also quoted Chairman 'Arafat as saying that he thinks that Arab oil probably is one of the obvious factors that has prompted the United States to begin talks with the PLO.

Israel feels tense and restless in the face of this change in U.S. policy. It is reported that in the fifth round of talks between the United States, Egypt and Israel on the autonomy of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, there were sharp differences of opinion between the United States and Israel.

Although the contacts between the United States and the PLO are just beginning, this has already caused varying degrees of repercussions in the Arab world. Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Khalil has revealed that Cairo will agree to adding a provision to Resolution No 242 which will be conducive to bringing the Palestinians into the talks. The Saudi Arabian newspaper RIYADH says in an article that a dialog between the United States and the PLO is the real gate to the realization of peace in the Middle East, because this will play an important role in solving the Palestinian problem. In an editorial, the Kuwaiti newspaper PUBLIC OPINION points out that despite the fact that the United States Government has taken the initiative in seeking a dialog with the Palestinians, there is no change whatsoever in its basic position--refusal to establish a Palestinian state and limit the rights of the Palestinian people. The foreign press also reports that Jordanian Government officials support the formula of a revision of Resolution No 242 in order to incorporate a provision that will recognize the rights of the Palestinian people and contribute to a dialog between Washington and the PLO. However, they are worried whether the United States can persuade Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and let the Palestinian people there determine their own future. A semi-official newspaper in Syria, OCTOBER, condemns the activities for possible talks between the United States and the PLO. It holds that this may separate the PLO from the Arab ranks, thus making the Palestinian cause no longer a common responsibility of the Arab countries.

On the Mideast question the Western press holds that the Carter administration will continue to be influenced by such domestic factors as the general election, the group for oil-aid exports [as heard] and the leanings of top level policy decision makers. Thus the United States is not likely to give up its role as a shield for Israel. Recently, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young was compelled to resign due to Israeli pressure and the group for oil-aid exports at home because he contacted the PLO observer at the United Nations. Nevertheless, the United States will not stop its activities to seek a dialog with the PLO to further push the Mideast peace talks. These activities will continue to develop.

CHINESE LEADERS ADDRESS EDUCATED YOUTH 26 AUGUST

OW291310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--At a meeting with representatives of the country's educated youth in Beijing on August 26, four of China's top leaders urged young people to support and comply with the party's policy of asking young people to go to the countryside. Comrades Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli and Hu Yaobang were speaking at a gathering at which delegates to a national conference on youth were received by Chairman Hua Guofeng.

In his speech, Li Xiannian said that this policy had been advanced by the late Comrade Mao Zedong, was correct, and had achieved good results. "There have been, of course, shortcomings," he said, "especially with respect to the management of the large numbers of young people involved. However, the policy should not be abandoned simply because these problems exist."

Wang Zhen hoped that young people would go to the places where they were needed most. He said that youth should be encouraged to make up their minds to settle in the border areas, to persevere, and to carry on the work of the older generation. They must do their best to build up the border regions. Where difficulties existed in these areas and elsewhere in the countryside, measures must be taken to step up production, and to raise the standard of living. Now that the party turned its attention to the task of socialist modernization, it was the duty of everyone, young and old, to play their part.

In his speech, Yu Qiuli pointed out that China had a population of more than nine hundred million people, and that feeding them was a problem of major proportions. The effective pursuit of agriculture required the careful application of scientific techniques, he said. Young people would bring their knowledge with them to the countryside, and would have a historic role to play in transforming agriculture. The countryside offered great scope for educated youth to make use of their talents.

Yu Qiuli also went on to say that there had been shortcomings in implementing the policy. Leaders had not paid enough attention to youth politically. Educated youth had experienced difficulties in their new life. Some leading comrades had been too stiff in their working style. All these matters needed attention, he said. Leading comrades at all levels must look after young people well, have close contacts with them, do ideological work among them, and help them improve production and livelihood.

Hu Yaobang spoke of the historic significance of the movement of educated youth going to the countryside. The movement served four purposes, he said. It confirmed in Chinese young people the orientation of serving their country, serving socialism, and serving the people. It helped to improve the social climate. It enabled educated youth to contribute their skills to agriculture, and to help create wealth for people in the rural areas. In this cause many young people had already shed sweat and blood. Lastly, it raised the cultural level in the countryside. Publicity should be given to the achievements already registered by young people in going to work in remote areas, Hu Yaobang said. Their sacrifices should be recorded as part of the history of the Chinese youth movement to be used to educate future generations.

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In the future, opportunities for the employment of educated youth would exist in the cities, mainly in light industry and the service trades, in the new small towns to be developed, and in the countryside. There were currently five million educated young people in the countryside, said Hu Yaobang. The people would not forget them, he said.

Hua's Address

OW291218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng has said that the policy of mobilizing educated youth to go to the countryside is correct in present circumstances. "It is necessary to mobilize educated youth to go to the countryside and the border areas both to meet the requirements of the four modernizations and to strengthen national defense," he said.

Chairman Hua made this statement at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of August 26 when he received thirty-four representative educated young people. They are currently attending a meeting in the capital of representatives of educated youth from 21 provinces, cities and autonomous regions. Present for the occasion were Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders.

Chairman Hua said that China's extensive border areas were rich in natural resources, but sparsely populated. In order to carry out China's modernization programme it was necessary to exploit her natural resources and make full use of the land.

Agriculture, he emphasized, was the basis of the national economy. Only through the development of agriculture could the four modernizations be assured. The future development of industry would not be concentrated in the cities. Rather, small towns would be built and commune or brigade-owned industries developed in the countryside, so that the three major distinctions (between town and country, industry and agriculture, and physical and mental labor) could gradually be narrowed.

While in the villages, Chairman Hua said some young people would take part in farm production, and some would do work in forestry or animal husbandry. Some would engage in industry run by communes or brigades, some would carry out scientific research and some would serve as doctors. In a word, there was plenty of room for young people to develop their abilities in the rural areas.

Chairman Hua commended the young people present for their record of accomplishment, and urged China's youth to take the lead in settling down in the countryside, and contributing to socialist modernization.

Comrades Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Yu Qiuli and Hu Yaobang also spoke at the three hour reception.

PRC LEADERS ATTEND BEIJING MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR VETERAN CADRES

OW281631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 27 August--A memorial ceremony for Comrades Xu Bing, Zhang Jingwu, Yu Gaizhi, Zou Dapeng and Wu Yunfu, outstanding CCP members and loyal fighters of the proletariat, was held this afternoon at the CPPCC National Committee auditorium in Beijing.

Comrade Xu Bing was an alternate member of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee and Standing Committee member of the Third NPC. Comrade Zhang Jingwu was a member of the Eighth CCP Central Committee, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and Standing Committee member of the Third NPC. Comrade Wu Gaizhi served as Standing Committee member of the Control Committee of the CCP Central Committee and Standing Committee member of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee. Comrade Zou Dapeng served as vice chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Standing Committee member of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee. Comrade Wu Yunfu served as alternate Standing Committee member of the Control Committee of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Red Cross Society of China, secretary of the party organization of the society and the Fourth CPPCC National Committee member. They died between 1967 and 1972 after being persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Wreaths were sent by the CCP Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, relevant units of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, PLA General Departments and the CCP and revolutionary committees of Beijing Municipality, Hebei Province, Hunan Province, Liaoning Province, Xizang Autonomous Region, Nangong County, Zou County, Pingjiang County, Liaoyang Municipality and Laiyang County.

Separate wreaths were sent by Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Wang Dongxing, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee; as well as by other party and government leaders, responsible persons of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Present at the memorial service were Comrades Li Xiannian, Wang Dongxing, Wang Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Yu Qiuli, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Chen Muhua, Seypidin, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Ji Pengfei, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingi, Li Weihan, Wang Kunlun, Bancen Erdini Quqigyi Gyancan, Jiang Hua and Huang Huoqing; principal responsible persons of the CCP Central Committee departments, ministries of the State Council, mass organizations, PLA general departments and the Beijing municipal CCP and revolutionary committee; as well as friends of Comrades Xu Bing, Zhang Jingwu, Wu Gaizhi, Zou Dapeng and Wu Yunfu and representatives of the masses, totaling 1,200 people.

Portraits of the deceased comrades hung on the auditorium's wall. Urns containing the ashes of the deceased were placed in the hall, each draped with the CCP flag. Comrade Li Xiannian presided over the service, while Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered the memorial speech.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his memorial speech: Comrade Xu Bing joined the CCP in Germany in 1924. He took part in the party's underground work in Shanghai, Beijing and Taiyuan after he returned to China in 1928. He served as editor of JIEFANG ZHOUKAN [LIBERATION WEEKLY] and secretary general of the party newspaper committee. He translated the Manifesto of the Communist Party and the Critique of the Gotha Program. He contributed to the party's propaganda work.

In 1939 he went to Chongqing. Under the leadership of Comrade Zhou Enlai, he united the patriotic democratic parties and friends of cultural circles, making an active contribution to enhancing the national united front against Japanese aggression. On the eve of Beijing's liberation, he took part in the negotiations for the peaceful liberation and takeover of Beijing. During his terms as secretary of the Weifang Municipal CCP Committee and deputy mayor of Jinan and Beijing municipalities, he made outstanding achievements in implementing the party's urban policy, maintaining social order, restoring production and forming people's governments. After liberation, in his post of the party's united front work, Comrade Xu Bing firmly and faithfully implemented the line and policies of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and made major contributions and scored marked success in continuously enhancing and consolidating the party's united front and in initiating and strengthening the work of the CPPCC and patriotic democratic parties.

Comrade Hu Yaobang continued: Comrade Zhang Jingwu joined the CCP in 1930. In 1931 he went to the Chinese central soviet area where he served as commander of the training division directly under the Military Commission, scoring many accomplishments in expanding the Red Army, defending the central soviet area and training military hardcores of the Red Army. During the Long March he served as chief of staff of the Military Commission column, contributing to safeguarding the security of the Military Commission's offices.

In 1936, acting on the party Central Committee's instruction and ignoring hardship and danger, he penetrated into northern China to publicize the party's policy of forming a national united front against Japanese aggression and to win over dominant local forces to the joint struggle against Japanese aggression. Since 1937 he successively served as commander of the Shandong column of the Eighth Route Army, deputy commander of the rear army in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, and chief of staff of the Shanxi-Suiyuan joint defense headquarters in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. He remarkably accomplished the missions entrusted to him by the party in the struggle to build anti-Japanese bases in central Shandong, develop Shandong's armed forces against Japanese aggression and defend the revolutionary bases in Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Shanxi and Suiyuan.

During the liberation war period he served as chief of staff of the Northwest Military Region and deputy chief of staff of the Southwest Military Region. He contributed to the struggle to defend Yanan and safeguard Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and to the battles to liberate the great northwest and southwest China. After the country's liberation, Comrade Zhang Jingwu served as director of the General Office of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, representative of the Central People's Government in Xizang, director of the General Office of the Chairman of the PRC, secretary of the CCP Southwest Bureau Secretariat, first secretary of the Xizang Working Committee and first political commissar of the Xizang Military District. He made major contributions in the great endeavor to peacefully liberate Xizang, build it into a new socialist region, strengthen national unity and secure the southwest frontier of the motherland.

Comrade Hu Yaobang went on: Comrade Wu Gaizhi joined the CYL in 1924 and became a CCP member the same year. During the first revolutionary civil war period he took part in the northern expedition and the Shanghai workers' armed uprising and accomplished many important tasks for the party.

When Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution on 12 April 1927, Comrade Wu Gaizhi was arrested in Shanghai. In the face of danger, he displayed an undaunted spirit and wit and maintained the revolutionary integrity of a communist. Later he successively took part in the August 1 Nanchang uprising and the Pingjiang uprising. He was one of the principal leaders of the Pingjiang guerrilla force and performed meritorious services in the building and development of the Red Army and in establishing guerrilla bases in Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi.

During the second revolutionary civil war period Comrade Wu Gaizhi served as director of the Political Department of the Fifth Front Army of the Red Army, political commissar of the First Division, director of the Organization Department of the Red Army Third Corps Political Department, secretary of the party affairs committee of the CCP Central Committee, secretary general of the CCP Northwest Bureau, director of the Organization Department of the General Political Department of the Military Commission and many other important posts. He firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and remarkably accomplished the tasks entrusted to him by the party. During the war of resistance against Japan he did a tremendous amount of work in party affairs and in the political, military and public security fields, winning the trust and respect of cadres and the masses.

During the liberation war period he served as political commissar of the Logistics Department of the Northeast Joint Army, secretary of the Tonghua Subprovincial CCP Committee, deputy political commissar of the Northeast and Central China Military and Political College and concurrently political commissar of the First Aviation School of the PLA. He made major contributions to the training of cadres for the party and army and to winning victory in the liberation war. Since the country's liberation, he successively served as vice president of the Supreme People's Court, secretary of the court's party organization and Standing Committee member of the Control Committee of the CCP Central Committee. He devoted a large part of his energies to building China's legal workers contingent, strengthening the socialist legal system and tightening party discipline.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Comrade Zou Dapeng joined the revolution in 1925 and became a CCP member in 1936. He served as Manzhou Provincial CCP Committee member, deputy director of the Investigation Bureau of the CCP Shanxi-Suiyuan Subbureau, director of the Intelligence Department of the Jiaodong District party committee, director of the Second Department of the Northeast Social Department, mayor of Changchun Special City, director of the Intelligence General Bureau of the Government Administration Council and director of the Liaison Department of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. During the second revolutionary civil war period he penetrated into north Manzhou, mingled with the people and actively took part the struggle against Japanese aggression. He organized and led the famous movement in Harbin opposing Japanese construction of railways. Overcoming difficulties in the white area and meeting the needs of secrecy, he established a secret path from northern Shaanxi to the enemy-occupied north China region, thereby insuring safe escort of central responsible comrades.

During the war of resistance against Japan he did a good job in setting up intelligence communications between Beijing and Tianjin on the one hand and northeast China on the other.

After Japan's surrender, disregarding hardship and danger, he twice penetrated into the enemy's heartland. The important intelligence collected by him helped in coordinating the liberation of northeast China by our army. Since the founding of the PRC he faithfully and comprehensively carried out the party Central Committee's line and policies and made major contributions through the work assigned to him by the party.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Comrade Wu Yunfu joined the CYL in 1923 and became a CCP member in 1926. During the second revolutionary civil war period he took part in the autumn harvest uprising and in the uprising in southern Hunan. Beginning in 1930 he engaged in and led radio communications work for a long period for the party Central Committee in Shanghai and in the Central Soviet area. He served as political commissar of the General Radio Brigade, deputy director of the Third Bureau of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and political commissar of the same bureau. He made major contributions in setting up our party's and our army's radio communications network and in launching radio warfare against the enemy.

During the Long March he made every effort to maintain our army's telecommunications, which played a major role in the triumphant joining of the forces of the first, second and fourth front armies. During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war he successively served as director of the Eighth Route Army office in Xian, deputy chief of the Finance Office of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region government, secretary general of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, chief administrator on the CCP side in the Military Mediation Executive Commission and secretary general of the General Relief Committee in the liberated area. He faithfully implemented the party's line and policies and carried out a resolute struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. During his terms as secretary general of the Working Committee of the party Central Committee and director of the Administration Department of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, he fulfilled his task of insuring the security of and good working condition for the party Central Committee.

Since the country's liberation Comrade Wu Yunfu served as secretary general of the Chinese People's Relief Committee, vice chairman of the National Red Cross Society of China, secretary of the society's party organization and vice minister of public health. In directing the work of the Red Cross Society of the new China, he performed many services beneficial to the Chinese people, to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries and to the strengthening of the international united front against imperialism.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Comrades Xu Bing, Zhang Jingwu, Wu Gaizhi, Zou Dapeng and Wu Yunfu were all long-tested veteran party members and cadres of our party. They cherished profound class affections toward great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou and Chairman Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They carried out resistance and struggle against the perverse activities of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They died as a result of the cruel persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" without being cleared of the false charges made against them. Now the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has completely reversed the verdicts on Comrades Xu Bing, Zhang Jingwu, Wu Gaizhi, Zou Dapeng and Wu Yunfu and has restored their good names. The longstanding wrongs committed against them have finally been rectified.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: During the long years of the revolutionary war and in the years of socialist revolution and construction, the five deceased comrades were loyal to the party and the people. They strived to grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They took the overall situation into consideration, observed discipline and firmly carried out the party's line and policies. They were conscientious and earnest, modest and prudent, hardworking and plain-living. They worked meticulously and in a down-to-earth manner and exercised democratic leadership. They cared for and cherished the cadres and maintained close links with the masses. They were strict with themselves and broadminded toward others. They diligently and conscientiously served the people and dedicated their lives to the emancipation of the Chinese people and to the communist cause.

After the service Li Xiannian, Wang Dongxing and other central leading comrades cordially expressed their sympathy to members of the families of the deceased comrades. After the service the ashes of the deceased were placed at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

NEWSPAPERS GIVE PUBLICITY TO SEVEN NEW LAWS

OW281515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 28 August--In the past month or so, newspapers all over China have been carrying out extensive publicity and educational activities through editorials, articles, forums and other forms to publicize the seven laws formulated by the second session of the Fifth NPC, including the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. Except for the law on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, which comes into effect on the day of its promulgation, the six laws formulated by the second session of the Fifth NPC will become effective on 1 January next year.

The newspapers have pointed out that this symbolizes a new chapter in the building of the socialist legal system in our country and an important event in the political life of our people. To help the broad masses of cadres and people understand the guiding ideas and the basic principles of these seven laws, the newspapers have used lectures on legal knowledge, talks on the legal system, letterboxes on judicial matters, question-answer columns and other forms of publicity to explain the socialist nature of our country's laws and their functions. Newspapers in Sichuan and Zhejiang have also published articles by presidents of provincial people's higher courts and expounded the vital significance of studying law and handling affairs in accordance with the laws.

Newspapers in various localities have pointed out that the laws in our country manifest the people's will and reflect their interests. Therefore, publicizing, studying and implementing laws are the common responsibility of the people in our country--first of all, the responsibility of the broad masses of cadres and policemen on the public security and judicial front. The newspapers have also carried reports about public security organs, procuratorates and people's courts in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which organized large numbers of public security cadres and policemen to study the seven laws. These reports reflect determination of the broad masses of cadres and policemen to become models in implementing and abiding by the law and their enthusiasm to strengthen our country's legal system with practical deeds.

While publicizing the seven laws, the newspapers have pointed out: As a small handful of counterrevolutionaries; enemy agents; persons who commit economic crimes and are guilty of corruption, graft, theft and speculation; murderers; arsonists; hooligans and other criminal elements still exist in our country, it is necessary vigorously to publicize the laws, the principle of handling affairs in accordance with the law and all the good persons and their struggle against bad elements who are hostile and undermine our four modernizations.

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Newspapers in Hebei, Guangdong, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Ningxia have carried reports about some public security and judicial organs which punished criminals in accordance with the existing laws of the state, thus publicizing the laws and mobilizing the masses to deal with the criminals.

At present, newspapers in all localities are continuing to sponsor forums to spread legal knowledge and organize judicial personnel to study law and promote publicity of the laws among the broad masses.

DENG XIAOPING INSPECTS PREFABRICATED HOUSES

OW300453 Beijing XINHUA in English 0342 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping has called for large-scale production of light-weight building materials in China to construct more and better housing. This call was made yesterday when the vice-chairman inspected four buildings made of new-type light-weight materials put up in Beijing's western suburbs.

These experimental houses use slabs of gypsum, gas-filled concrete and asbestos cement for roofs, walls and floor, and glass-wool, slag-wool and foam plastic boards for heat and sound insulation. The walls are lined with printed glass fibre and plastic paper. The new buildings weigh about 300 kilogrammes per square metre of floor space, over one ton less than conventional brick-and-stone buildings. Supported by reinforced concrete framework, the structure is more shock resistant and easier to build and attractive.

"We should set up factories to produce new-type light-weight building materials as quickly as possible and turn out a lot," Deng Xiaoping said. "The factories need not be very big. They should specialize in such products. Attention should be paid to quality, including attractiveness, and variety. Production costs should be reduced. The state should encourage rapid development of this work, the vice-chairman said. He pointed to imperfections in the quality of the new buildings. "Experts should be invited to inspect the new housing and pinpoint weaknesses to improve them," he added.

The experimental houses, three bungalows and one multi-story building, are a project of the State Capital Construction Commission and the Ministry of Building Materials. Vice-Premier Gu Mu, who is also minister in charge of the commission, and other leaders of the two departments accompanied Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping during the inspection.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1545 GMT on 29 August also carried above report, adding that Song Yangchu, minister of building materials, and Qi Jun [4359 1498], vice minister of building materials, accompanied Deng Xiaoping during the inspection.]

FORMER OCEANOGRAPHY BUREAU DIRECTOR EXONERATED

OW261221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 August--Comrade Qi Yong, former director of the State Oceanography Bureau and first secretary of its party committee, died on 1 July 1968 at the age of 53 because of cruel persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." A memorial meeting for Comrade Qi Yong was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing on 18 August 1979.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Li Xiannian, Wang Zhen, Xiao Jinguang, Wang Renzhong and Kang Shien, as well as by the State Council, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the party committee of the PLA Navy, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the State Economic and Capital Construction Commissions, the ministries of finance and communications, the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Luan County CCP Committee.

Comrades Wang Zhen and Kang Shien attended the memorial meeting and expressed condolences to the family of Comrade Qi Yong. Lu Rencan, deputy political commissar of the PLA Navy, presided over the memorial meeting, and Yang Guoyu, deputy commander of the PLA Navy, delivered the eulogy.

The eulogy said: Comrade Qi Yong was a native of Luan County in Anhui Province. He joined the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army in 1930 and became a member of the Chinese Communist Party in June the same year. Under the training and education of the party, he successfully assumed the posts of fighter, squad leader, platoon leader, company commander, battalion commander, regiment commander, brigade commander, division commander and deputy commander of the navy's South China Sea Fleet. Comrade Qi Yong took part in the world known 25,000-li Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war and was instructed in 1964 to organize and set up the State Oceanography Bureau. His selfless and arduous work and pioneering spirit constituted a valuable contribution to the undertaking of oceanography in China.

Comrade Qi Yong resolutely exposed and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the conspiratorial activities of the Lin Biao antiparty clique in the navy. As a result, he was cruelly persecuted by Lin Biao and his sworn followers and died uncleared of a false charge. Under the kind concern of the party Central Committee after the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Qi Yong was finally exonerated from the false charge.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON DEVELOPING MARSH GAS RESOURCE

HK290722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Commentator: "Make Better Use of a Biological Energy Source--Marsh Gas"]

[Text] In recent years, there has been a rapid development in the construction of marsh gas ponds in the rural areas of China. More than 7 million marsh gas ponds have been built throughout the country, and the use of marsh gas has already been stepped up from trial use into a new phase of extensive popularization. Marsh gas has basically been popularized in a number of counties, municipalities, communes and production teams. Apart from using marsh gas as fuel for the livelihood of the commune members, many localities have also set up small-scale marsh gas power plants and power stations and blazed a new trail in combining both traditional and modern methods of putting energy sources to many uses.

At present, there is a great imbalance in the development of marsh gas in the rural areas. Some localities are building many marsh gas ponds and running them properly, and their utilization and production rates are high. The commune members and masses who have benefited from them are more vigorous in running them. Some localities have constructed a certain amount of marsh gas ponds, but the quality of some is not high. Some are not properly run and cannot fully bring the benefits into play. This is not very favorable to the popularization and spreading of marsh gas. [paragraph continues]

In addition, although some of the localities have the essential climatic conditions and natural resources to manufacture and produce marsh gas, they have not properly used them. There are many causes for the unbalanced development in the construction of marsh gas ponds. The importance attached by the local leading members plays a decisive role. The development in the construction of marsh gas ponds in the rural areas of such provinces as Sichuan, Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang has been relatively fast, and the results are better. This is mainly due to the importance attached to the work by the leading members of these provinces. They have regarded it as an important measure of showing concern for the livelihood of the people. Stalks have been used for fertilizer to improve soil fertility and develop agricultural production. Several years ago Sichuan assigned a leading provincial comrade to take charge of marsh gas development. Marsh gas offices have been set up in the province, prefectures and most of the counties, and a contingent of marsh gas technicians has been trained for the communes and production brigades. Currently, Sichuan has a total of more than 5 million marsh ponds, comprising some 69 percent of the total number of ponds in the whole country. At the beginning of last year Shandong had only slightly over 28,000 marsh gas ponds. Later the leadership department of the province, through practice, raised their understanding and strengthened leadership over this work. A year later the number of marsh ponds in the whole province had increased to 320,000. These facts show that as long as importance is attached by the leading members, the measures are effective and the method is correct, there will be a faster and better development in the construction of marsh gas ponds in the rural areas.

Some of the leading comrades hold that the only reason for running marsh gas ponds in the rural areas is to solve the fuel problem. This is only a minor consideration. However, they feel that since production has not advanced, they do not have the time to spend on it. This interpretation underestimates the significance of constructing marsh gas ponds in the rural areas. They also do not understand the dialectical relationship between improving the livelihood of the peasants and people and developing agricultural production and have set them apart. The investigation into building marsh gas ponds in the rural areas of Mianyang Municipality carried in this paper today explains that building ponds has many advantages and solving the fuel problem in daily life is only one of them. Under existing conditions in China, the development and use of this plentiful and inexhaustible biological energy source--marsh gas--is an important component of the development and use of agricultural natural resources and an important supplement to the country's energy construction. The building of marsh gas ponds in the rural areas can not only improve the life of the peasants, but can also promote the increase of agricultural production and contribute to the modernization of agriculture. Even if this were not the case and the building of marsh gas ponds could only solve the fuel problem for the daily life of the peasants and people, this would still be a remarkable thing for a country with a huge rural population such as ours. Many districts in China's rural areas are short of fuel, and apart from using up all the straw distributed to them for burning in place of firewood, many commune members must still waste a great deal of labor to look for firewood and grass and spend a lot of money for coal. Therefore, building marsh gas ponds will solve the fuel problem once and for all for the peasants and remove their worry so that they can devote their energy to collective labor. This will greatly emancipate the productive forces. Showing concern for the livelihood of the masses is a fine tradition of our party. It will soon be 30 years since the founding of new China, yet the problem of fuel for the people has not been solved in many places. Many people are still "worrying about not what goes into the pot but what goes under the pot". Can our comrades remain indifferent to this situation?

In the process of popularizing marsh gas, we must also break away from outmoded methods and thinking. For example, on the question of fertilizer and fuel we only know about the use of stalks for compost or fertilizer. We only know how to burn firewood and grass and use coal. We do not understand that building marsh gas ponds is the scientific use of plant stalk for multiple purposes. In this way, not only can we get gaseous fuel, but we can also obtain rich and high organic farm manure. Why not go ahead with it?

Building marsh gas ponds in China is still in the process of development, and some shortcomings are unavoidable. The enthusiastic support for this new method on the part of the leading members concerned will help in its healthy development. Some comrades, without making investigations and study or carrying out concrete analysis of the problems arising from marsh gas, have simply held that these problems cannot be solved. Actually, some of the problems are mainly caused by the fact that the ponds they built themselves are not up to standard, the quality of the work is poor and the materials used are not up to specifications. This was nothing to do with the science of marsh gas itself. These problems can also be readily solved.

The decision of the CCP Central Committee on speeding up the development of agriculture has also regarded the production and use of marsh gas as an important item for increasing energy for farm use, and listed it in the "disposition for realizing the modernization of agriculture". Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC also put forward the energetic promotion of marsh gas in rural areas as an important part of the first campaign for making a success of the four modernizations. The CCP Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the building of marsh gas ponds in rural areas. In the face of the new situation, leadership organs at various levels must raise the work of popularizing marsh gas to the plane of realizing the modernization of agriculture and grasp it firmly and properly with practical action. So long as the leading members at various levels pay attention, fully mobilize the scientific and technical workers and the masses of cadres and people, emancipate their thinking, boldly explore, strive for practical results and make steady progress, there will definitely be a greater achievement in the building of marsh gas ponds in China's rural areas.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SCHOOL TRANSFERS

OW290232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, 26 August--The Ministry of Education recently issued a supplementary circular to educational departments at provincial, municipal and regional levels, those under the related ministries and commissions of the State Council and all institutes of higher learning. The circular explains a new decision of the Education Ministry on handling questions of student transfers and marriage by all localities while implementing the provisional regulations on the control of the status of students at institutes of higher learning on a trial basis.

The supplementary circular states that, in principle, students of such institutes are not allowed to transfer from one school to another, and they must set an example in obeying state assignment orders. School transfers shall not be approved for such reasons as "parents have been transferred to other localities to work," "being the only son or daughter," "no other children living with them" and "looking after the parents." With regard to certain individual requests for transfer under extremely difficult conditions, the institutes and the educational departments at provincial, municipal and regional levels should handle each request in the strictest manner.

Students of the general institutes of higher learning are not allowed to transfer to the key institutes; students taking specialized courses are not allowed to transfer to undergraduate courses; and students of the graduating classes are not allowed to transfer to other schools.

The supplementary circular stipulates that in order to make the students fulfill their study task with concentrated energy and effort and further improve school management, all students at institutes of higher learning in general are not allowed to marry; those who marry without authorization will be ordered to leave school.

It was revealed by the Ministry of Education that since December 1978, when the provisional regulations on the control of the status of higher-learning institute students were issued, the regulations have won warm support from the educational departments and the masses of faculty and staff at higher-learning institutes in all parts of the country. However, some students and their parents have requested school transfers with such reasons as "parents have been transferred to other localities to work," being the only son or daughter of the family" and "no other children living with them." As a result of using certain improper channels in violation of the regulations, some students were transferred to Beijing and other major cities from other parts of the country, or transferred from border regions and provinces to other institutes in the inland areas.

Greatly inspired by the supplementary circular, the school personnel in charge of student transfers said: "We have long been opposed to the violation of the regulations on student status by some students and their parents. The supplementary circular will make our job easier." They hope that people from all walks of life, especially the leading cadres at important posts, would set an example by their own conduct, play exemplary roles in observing the regulations and assist the institutes of higher learning in carrying out their work with better results.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CAO YU'S NEW PLAY 'WANG ZHAOJUN'

HK291240 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Zhang Qie [1728 6951]: "Let Us Have a Smiling Wang Zhaojun--On the Creation and Performance of Comrade Cao Yu's New Play 'Wang Zhaojun'"]

[Text] Comrade Cao Yu's new five-act historical play "Wang Zhaojun" was published last November in RENMIN WENXUE, and has evoked strong repercussions both at home and abroad. Recently, the People's Artistic Theatre of Beijing performed the play for audiences in the capital.

During his lifetime, Comrade Zhou Enlai entrusted Comrade Cao Yu with the task of writing the play "Wang Zhaojun" to promote the unity of all China's nationalities and cultural exchanges among them. The playwright spent 10 years completing the task. In the play, he successfully combines historical facts with artistry, restoring the true features of Wang Zhaojun. The tears that were imposed on her for 2,000 years have now been brushed away. The playwright has created another artistic image of Wang Zhaojun--smiling, brave and daring to make contributions to the unity of the nationalities and colorful pictorial view of history. It is also a valuable gift presented by Comrade Cao Yu to the party and the people on the path of the new Long March.

I

Ours is a multinational country. In the historical process of establishing this big national family, many people have made contributions. Wang Zhaojun was one of them.

The historical facts of Zhaojun's marriage into the opposing state to make peace were recorded in the "Chronicle of Han Dynasty--A Biography of the Emperor Yuan", "Chronicle of Han Dynasty--A History of Xiongnu" and "Chronicle of Late Han--A History of Southern Xiongnu." From those books, we learn that after bloody wars had occurred on and off between the Han Dynasty and Xiongnu for about 100 years, a new historical period was ushered in. A chief of Xiongnu, Huhanxie, who was friendly with the Han Dynasty stopped civil strife with the help of the Han Dynasty, thereby unifying southern and northern Xiongnu. At that time, friendly relations between the Han and Xiongnu were the main feature. Therefore, in the first year of Jingming (33 B.C.) when Huhanxie entered the Han Dynasty again, "he said he was willing to be a son-in-law of the Han people. 'Emperor Yuan' gave him a nice girl who was called Wang Qiang who called herself Zhaojun. The Xiongnu chief was very happy. Huhanxie submitted a written statement to the emperor, pledging to protect the border areas from the western part of Shanggu to Dunhuang. He asked the emperor to withdraw border guards so that the people could live a peaceful life." ("Chronicle of Han Dynasty--A History of Xiongnu"). "Historical Records" described the behavior of Wang Zhaojun in her mission: "She felt encouraged by the mission and begged to leave immediately." In the farewell banquet in honor of the Xiongnu chief, "Zhaojun looked beautiful in her charming dress, lighting up the whole palace. She went to and fro gracefully. The emperor was astonished. He intended to ask her to stay but this would be a violation of his promise..." ("Chronicle of Han Dynasty--A History of Southern Xiongnu") In the subsequent 60 years, a situation of peace and stability prevailed the Han and Xiongnu, which was characterized by "peaceful border towns and cattle roaming everywhere."

Scholars of history never doubt the above-quoted historical facts. However, for various reasons, in many literary and art works and folktales circulating among the Han people, Zhaojun's marriage, a much-told tale in the history of the Han and Xiongnu, was regarded as an insult to the Han people. Wang Zhaojun who voluntarily performed the important mission was described as a miserable palace girl with tears always coursing down her face. According to an incomplete estimate, there are more than 600 poems describing Wang Zhaojun. About 20 plays on the topic have been found. Some of these poems, literary and art works and plays are both ideologically and artistically good, but some are bad. However, most of them describe Wang Zhaojun's pitiful appearance. This is also the case with the famous and influential poets and playwrights without exception. "Zhaojun strokes the jade saddle, her face turns red when she mounts the horse." (Li Bai) Li Bai always used tears to write anything about Wang Zhaojun. "Swallows are flying northward and people are looking northward. The emperor of the Han Dynasty sacrificed the imperial concubine Ming. The little chief of Xiongnu is singing with a wine cup in his hand. Cows are huddling on the green, green grass and sheep are roaming by the side of the black river. She is the only one who longs for her native place." (Ma Zhiyuan) Ma Zhiyuan described the terrible suffering of Wang Zhaojun in Xiongnu. "The grasslands are interminable, only the green tomb is thick with dusk." "The pipa is playing a song of the barbarians. The song is imbued with both grief and hatred." (Tu Fu) In the poets' eyes, Wang Zhaojun not only suffered in her lifetime, but also died in grief. Wang Anshi who was famous for his original views, showed some fairness in portraying Wang Zhaojun: "I realize that the kindness of the Han Dynasty is not as generous as that of a non-han state. People are happy so long as they have intimate friends." However, sentences like the following still appear in some of his poems: "When imperial concubine Ming left the palace, her tears wet the spring breeze and her hair was drooping around the temples."

Naturally, during the 1,000-2,000 years since Wang Zhaojun, there has been no lack of men of letters able to understand her and the significance of her actions. However, they have not been able to play any major role in evaluating Wang Zhaojun, nor have they been able to rectify the general understanding in society about Wang Zhaojun. The Wang Zhaojun as presented in literary and art works of the past is more and more removed from the historical truth about her.

Our respected Premier Zhou Enlai, using his profound historical knowledge and proceeding from the historical materialist point of view, once gave a fully positive appraisal of Wang Zhaojun. Even before 1960 he suggested to Comrade Cao Yu that he had better hurry to write a new play on Wang Zhaojun. Premier Zhou also gave his instruction that we should not practice Han chauvinism, nor should we be overweening; instead we must advocate marriages between Han women and males of national minorities. After that, comrades in the historical and literary and art circles published various articles on this matter and the well-known historian, Comrade Jian Bozan, clearly proposed that "we must wipe away the tears on the face of Wang Zhaojun and let her appear on the stage as a positive figure and serve our times." That task has now on the whole been accomplished by Comrade Cao Yu.

If we read the script of "Wang Zhaojun" or see it on stage, we see no more of that tearful Wang Zhaojun who began to make such a deep impression on us since our childhood; instead we see that a Wang Zhaojun reborn on the basis of historical facts and polished with artistic means has finally appeared on the stage of new socialist literature and art. She is "in attractive attire" and full of smiles; her elegant bearing "adds color" not only to the "Han court" but also to the state of Xiongnu.

Comrade Cao Yu began working out the plot in the early 1960s, but he was forced to shelve his plans due to the interference and persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He took up his pen again after the downfall of the "gang of four" in order to write the play well, he has carefully studied relevant historical materials and a large body of writings by authors of past times. He made light of long journeys and twice visited Nei Monggol and Xinjiang before he was able to complete this historical play. We literary and art workers must seriously learn from Comrade Cao Yu's high political enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit of boldly challenging the forces of habit in existence over the past hundreds of years.

II

Historical plays must be faithful to history, but at the same time, they should be "plays." This calls for using artistic means to portray outstanding characters on the stage that have strong artistic appeal to the audience. The creation of the play "Wang Zhaojun" and its presentation on stage have been a valuable attempt in this respect.

The whole play can roughly be divided into two parts: The first and second acts describe how Wang Zhaojun in the Han Palace decides out of her free will to marry the chief of Xiongnu in order to cement relations between the Han people and the minority nationalities in the border areas; the following three acts portray life after her arrival in Xiongnu and the struggle she encounters inside the palace of Xiongnu. The playwright shows his great ingenuity by arranging the tightly knit plot in such a way that it most vividly brings to life Wang Zhaojun and a number of her contemporaries. The play puts Wang Zhaojun in a thrilling string of contradictions and brings out her character in a lively manner as the story unfolds.

In the first act, after she asks permission from the governor of Yeting to leave, Wang Zhaojun faces the choice between two different roads in life. However, she rejects the title of "beauty" of the Han Palace which is to be conferred upon her and accepts the imperial edict for her "to be a candidate for the queen of Xiongnu." At that time, Wang Zhaojun is full of contradictions deep in her heart. Comrade Cao Yu is not in a hurry to describe the concrete process of how she resolves these contradictions, but he prefers to write about a few irrelevancies. [paragraph continues]

First, he writes about how two maids of honor, to pierce the boredom of the imperial palace, secretly watch the ceremony in which the chief of Xiongnu pays homage to the Han emperor, graphically revealing the maids' coyness and admiration. Next, Comrade Cao Yu writes about Zhaojun's aunt, Lady Jiang, who sermonizes about stereotyped views that women should "pay great attention to virtue, conversation, looks and needlework." Then the playwright takes pains to describe Lady Sun, who should be considered an example of following the stereotyped teachings about "virtue, conversation, looks and needlework." Lady Sun has been in the imperial palace as a maid of honor for more than 40 years plus without being visited by the emperor. Every day she goes to great length to dress herself but she is not doted on. Lady Sun goes insane and her hair grows grey from long periods of waiting and the monotonous life in the palace. Finally, when the emperor does send for her, it is to order her to be buried together with the dead father of the emperor. Not knowing the truth, Lady Sun is so overjoyed upon hearing the news that the emperor finally wants to see her, that she dies from overexcitement before she is able to board the carriage sent from the court. The tragic fate of Lady Sun makes Wang Zhaojun all the more resolute to part with the life of suffering in Han Palace and dedicate herself to the friendship between the Han and Xiongnu peoples. Comrade Cao Yu has convincingly used the method of contrast to depict Wang Zhaojun's mental development. The irrelevancies in fact are not irrelevant; they have helped to throw the image of Wang Zhaojun into sharp relief.

The act describing Wang Zhaojun's interview with Emperor Yuan of the Han and Huhaxie, chief of the Xiongnu, gives the audience a deep impression of Wang Zhaojun. Wang Zhaojun's beauty is exaggerated both in the script and on the stage. When this Han girl, "with light makeup and her natural look," comes to the imperial palace at the emperor's order, there appears "in the imperial palace a scene like a temple with earthen figures," "not a cough is heard, and only the girl's eyes shine with splendor." When the emperor tells her to sing a song which he has composed, she courageously refuses to sing it but chooses to sing "Long Friendship," a popular love song which is "unpleasant to the emperor's ears." This astonishing deed at once gives prominence to the naivety, staunchness, unique personality and spirit of revolt in this uncommon character. When she speaks with fervor and assurance about why the Han and Xiongnu should be friends--"people who remain friends for long will not be suspicious of each other; people who trust each other will remain friends for a long time"--the audience sees more clearly her broad-mindedness, ambition and talent. This episode is beyond the expectations of the audience. It is the finishing touch to complete the portrayal of her character.

Another act winning the audience's approval depicts the meeting of Huhaxie, chief of the Xiongnu, and Wang Zhaojun on the moonlit grassland. After Wang Zhaojun came to the Xiongnu chief's palace, the love between her and the Xiongnu chief has been impeded and disrupted time and again by Wang Long, the Han escort who clings to the big-Han chauvinism, and Wen Dun, a Xiongnu general who sticks to national splittism and has an ulterior motive. Deep in thought, Wang Zhaojun and Huhaxie appear on the moonlit grassland, speaking separately to the statue of Huhaxie's former wife and making a clean breast of their feelings. Then, they tell each other what is on their minds and gradually dispel their doubts. This deepens the love between them. In this act, the love and the setting are in harmony. The playwright, the director, the actor and the actress together have made an outstanding creation.

A good play requires not only a good script but also the coordinated efforts of all participants in the performance. Judging from the effect of this performance, many comrades of the people's artistic theater of Beijing who have participated in the performance of "Wang Zhaojun" have adopted a serious attitude. They deserve to be praised.

III

Facts of the past are like a mirror. No nation can chop up its history. China has a brilliant, long-standing historical legacy. Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and other revolutionaries of the older generation always called for writing outstanding plays on Chinese history and using them to enrich the people's knowledge of Chinese history, increase the people's love for their motherland and nation and help the people take in useful experiences and lessons. Combating the prejudice of writers of the past, "Wang Zhaojun" has restored Wang Zhaojun's true features. It warmly praises this historical figure who made outstanding contributions toward cementing the unity between nationalities. It vividly portrays the historical nature of the various nationalities in China which always got along very well and advanced in unity in the past generations. It will play an active role in encouraging the people of all nationalities to advance in broad strides along the road of the new Long March, to carry forward the historical tradition of unity and friendship and to fight together to accomplish the four modernizations in our country. It has also provided a great deal of useful experiences in applying the principle of "making ancient things serve the present" in writing historical plays so that these plays may serve our lives better.

In the past Lin Biao and the "gang of four" laid down many taboos on the subject matter for literary and art creation. Since the early 1960's when they clamored for "vigorously writing about the 13 years", the creation of historical plays was severely damaged. Now, when this situation has just begun to change and literary and art creation is beginning to flourish, some people overtly or covertly say some frightening things. They seem to say that the literary and art circles will be in great confusion and poisonous weeds will thrive if we vigorously encourage the creation of literary and art works on modern themes and the creation of historical plays. These people have metaphysically put the use of literary and art works as a relection of reality in opposition to the creation of historical plays. They narrow-mindedly and one-sidedly interpret the subordination of literature and art to politics as a supplement to the current central task, regard a prerequisite as the whole and take the first requirement as the only requirement. If their idea is followed, the road of literary and art creation will become narrower and narrower as we go on. The boundless scope of literary and art creation covering the history of several thousand years in China's vast territories will be narrowed down to a few decades and even a few years. Such bitter lessons are still fresh in our memories. People will no longer allow anyone to lead us back to the old road!

"Wang Zhaojun will be remembered forever for her far-sightedness in making peace by a marriage between the royal families of the Han and Xiongnu." (From Comrade Dong Biwu's poem) Comrade Cao Yu's new work "Wang Zhaojun" is a fresh flower emerging in full bloom in our country's garden of literature and art after the smashing of the "gang of four." May the flowers of historical plays bloom in ever greater numbers, grow more and more luxuriantly and add splendor to the garden of our socialist literature and art!

KYODO: YU QIULI DISCUSSES REHABILITATION OF LIU SHAOQI

OW300111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 KYODO--Former Chinese head of state Liu Shaoqi may soon regain his honor, a ranking Beijing government official indicated Wednesday. Vice Premier Yu Qiuli said in a meeting with a delegation of Japanese newspaper economic editorial writers that Liu may be "evaluated on the basis of the spirit of truth."

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The fate of Liu has been unknown since he was disgraced shortly after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in China in 1966. His wife, Wang Guangmei, has returned to a prominent post in the Chinese Communist Party since the purge of the "gang of four."

Yu told the visiting Japanese economic editorial writers that "the Chinese people have not forgotten that he (Liu) was head of state of the People's Republic of China." The vice premier said the question of restoring honor to Liu is being "discussed in the party" but "I myself am not taking part in the discussion." Yu did not say when Liu would regain his honor. "I don't know when it will happen. I cannot say what year or what month" it would be settled.

He also touched on the matter of editing the history of the Chinese Communist Party which will observe the 60th anniversary of its founding in 1981. "This is the question which will have to be decided by the party Central Committee," Yu said. "It is not easy to edit the party history. It is necessary to gather many materials. It (the history of the party) will be written only after earnest research is made of the reference materials." Diplomatic sources here speculated that the Chinese Communist Party may decide on editing the 60-year history of the Chinese Communist Party.

KYODO CITES REPORT ON ACADEMIC WORK OF LIU SHAOQI'S DAUGHTER

OW281017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong August 28 KYODO--The youngest daughter of ousted former Chinese head of state Liu Shaoqi scored top marks at her school in China's recent unified nationwide university entrance examination, the China News Service reported Monday. The news service, primary for Overseas Chinese, said Liu Xiaoxiao, 18, gained 412.8 points out of 500 to become the best student at the No. 161 High School in Beijing.

Liu Shaoqi and his wife Wang Guangmei were arrested in 1966 during the Great Cultural Revolution. Their youngest daughter was 5 at the time. Liu Xiaoxiao was raised by a family maid but has lived with her mother since her release early this year.

The teacher of her class said the girl was firmly determined to become a woman serving the state. She has often been recommended as a good student, loving to study, conduct physical training and work. In taking part in mathematics competition at school since 1977, she invariably wound up among the top three. She won the third prize in a chemistry competition in Beijing this year.

The girl's mother, Wang Guangmei, was elected a member of the 5th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in June. She also serves as director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS--Beijing, August 22--RURAL WORK, which was first published in 1956 and was suspended in 1965, is to resume publication from October this year. The monthly will introduce to rural cadres agricultural principles and policies, work experience and agricultural science and techniques. Another new Chinese publication is COMMUNE FINANCE for rural accountants. The publications sell through post offices throughout the country. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 22 Aug OW]

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK281051 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Conference on Farmland Capital Construction was held in Changsha from 16 to 24 August. Attending were principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Sun Guozhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided and spoke. Wang Zhiguo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered the summing-up report.

In his report, Wang Zhiguo said that "to achieve agricultural modernizations, we must vigorously embark on farmland capital construction. When grain production in our province increased last year we worried about a reduction in production this year. If grain production increases this year we will worry about a reduction next year. We do not have our minds set at rest because our ability to resist natural disasters is not strong enough. Only by vigorously embarking on farmland capital construction, improving the conditions for production and enhancing our ability to resist natural disasters can we guarantee high and steady yields.

"The provincial CCP committee demands that, in the period of readjusting the national economy in 3 years, the whole province must expand the irrigated areas by 4 million mu, expand 5 million mu of fields with guaranteed good harvest irrespective of drought and floods, and 2.5 million mu of arable land, terrace 3 million mu of slopes, improve 6 million mu of low-yielding fields and build 1.5 million mu of sprinkler irrigation systems. The main embankments of lakes must be reinforced in 3 years and 100 000 kilowatt electric drainage and irrigation stations must be built. In addition, the province must do well in preventing schistosomiasis and eliminating snails. In 3 years, the province must develop the installed capacity of small hydroelectric stations to more than 800,000 kilowatts. Eighty counties which can each build small hydroelectric stations with an installed capacity of 2,000 kilowatts must basically build them. All communes must be linked by roads next year and have regular transport service the year after next. The province must build 900,000 methane-generating pits in 3 years. In accordance with their own actual situation, all prefectures, counties, communes and brigades must work out their 3-year plans."

Wang Zhiguo stressed that it is necessary to protect the forest reserves, do well in afforestation and develop forestry. He also demanded that party organizations at all levels strengthen leadership over agriculture, unswervingly implement the various principles and policies put forward by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and conduct discussion on the criterion of truth.

HUBEI HOLDS 'QUALITY MONTH' BROADCAST RALLY

Hk280556 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] Hubei held a 1979 "quality month" broadcast rally of the industry and communications front on 27 August in Wuchang. The rally was held to exchange experiences of rectifying and improving product quality gained after the first "quality month" movement, lay down specific plans for the future task of improving quality, further mobilize the cadres and masses on the industry and communications front of the province to enthusiastically participate in the second "quality month" movement, whip up a new upsurge in launching an all-out offensive to improve quality, greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC with distinct achievements of good quality, high production, plenty of varieties and low consumption and strive to comprehensively overfulfill this year's state plans.

"Han Ningfu, Wang Qun, Zhang Jinxian, (Chen Ming), (Liu Hegeng), Tian Ying and other responsible comrades from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, participated in the rally. The rally was presided over by Comrade Zhang Jinxian, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. He first affirmed the new achievements we have scored in improving quality on our province's industry and communications front since the first 'quality month' movement. The cadres, staff and workers on the industry and communications front of the province have seriously implemented the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC; strived to carry out the shift of the work focus and, in connection with rectification of the enterprises, extensively and deeply launched the movement to increase production and practice economy and resolutely grasped the improvement of quality and development of new varieties. The quality of many industrial products has reached or surpassed their previous best standards. Several thousands of new products have been successfully trial-produced and a number of advanced units and individuals who have done well in improving quality have emerged.

"Comrade Han Ningfu continued. This September will be the state's second 'quality month'. Through this 'quality month' movement, we must conduct a large-scale review on the rectification work and the results of improving the quality of the industrial products in the province since the beginning of this year, further summarize the experiences, affirm the achievements, commend the advanced deeds, expose contradictions, find the differences, lay down plans, put forward measures and fully mobilize the masses to catch up with and surpass the advanced standards. In view of this, he put forward the following demands for this year's 'quality month' movement.

"1. We must continue to deeply conduct education in 'quality first'. We must organize the cadres, staff and workers to seriously study the relevant documents of the state's economic commission which were approved for circulation by the State Council, energetically carry out ideological education in improving product quality and grasp the improvement of quality as an important task in the shift of the work focus, readjustment of the national economy and the carrying out of the movement to increase production and practice economy. We must correctly handle the relation between high quality and high speed and seriously shift industrial production onto the track of 'quality first'. Under the premise of guaranteeing quality, we must comprehensively fulfill and overfulfill the state plans.

"2. We must resolutely grasp the upgrading of quality and the improvement of products and strive to catch up with and surpass the advanced standards inside the country and abroad. All prefectures, municipalities and counties, all provincial industry and communications bureaus and all enterprises on the industry and communications front throughout the whole province must at least raise by one grade within this year the quality of the chief products under examination on the basis of last year. All products must conform to the quality standard. We must energetically increase the percentage of first-class products and create a number of good quality products. We must revive as soon as possible the previous famous brand products. We must make the quality of one-fourth of the products catch up with or approach the advanced standards of the corresponding domestic trades. The products which have already caught up with domestic advanced standards must aim at enthusiastically catching up with and surpassing the advanced standards abroad. The products which have not reached the previous best standards recorded in the enterprises concerned must all be revived within this year.

"3. We must comprehensively rectify and strengthen work on quality management and the technical base. All prefectures, municipalities and counties, all provincial industry and communications bureaus and all provincial enterprises on the industry and communications front must make more efforts to strengthen the technical base in a down-to-earth way." "We must extensively, deeply and seriously implement the management standardization regulations of the PRC promulgated by the State Council. We must firmly establish the concept of serving the consumers." We must carry out all kinds of emulation activities focusing on improving product quality.

"4. We must enthusiastically and systematically conduct technical training. All enterprises on the industry and communications front must continue to systematically promote technical studies and training according to the different nature of work and different technical standards of the workers." "All prefectures, municipalities and counties and all provincial industry and communications bureaus must do well in conducting tests at selected points concerning overall quality management and summarize and gradually popularize the experiences.

"5. We must continue to strengthen leadership over the 'quality month'. All prefectures, municipalities and counties, all provincial industry and communications bureaus and all enterprises on the industry and communications front must make specific arrangements according to their own practical situations.

"At the rally, Comrade (Dong Huanwu), deputy director of the Wuhan Municipal Industry and Communications Office and Comrade (Zhong Hao), vice chairman of the Shashi Municipal Revolutionary Committee, introduced their experiences of rectifying and improving the product quality gained after the first 'quality month' movement and their plans for carrying out this year's 'quality month'. Some 1,700 people participated at the rally including representatives from all prefectures, municipalities and counties who attended the provincial work conference on economic work and responsible comrades, organ cadres, workers, engineers and technicians from all departments, committees and offices at the provincial level, all bureaus on the industry and communications and capital construction fronts, trade unions, CYL and women's federation, some of the major enterprises and other departments. The cadres, staff and workers and their families on the industry and communications front throughout the province listened to the on-the-spot broadcast."

WUHAN MEETING DISCUSSES CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK270547 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee convened a meeting on 25 August to exchange experiences in studying and discussing the criterion of truth. The meeting called on the cadres and masses to rapidly launch the discussion on the criterion of truth throughout the municipality and gradually extend it to the basic levels and among the masses. Representatives of various units introduced their experiences. Comrade Li Renzhi made a speech.

Wuhan Municipality has done well in launching this discussion since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and also in publicizing and implementing the spirit of the plenary session and conducting education in the four basic principles. In this way they have initially clarified right and wrong on certain major issues and unified their understanding of the situation. An enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee in June decided to further launch the discussion of the criterion of truth in connection with studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC.

Many comrades in the municipality have said with feeling that "in the past we were always accustomed to proceeding from books, and Mao quotations and the instructions from the upper levels were regarded as the criterion for testing truth. As a result, we used one quotation one day and another the next day, you used one quotation, and someone else used another, there was no way of testing who was right and who was wrong. Through study, we have now grasped the measuring instrument of 'practice first' and we now possess the criterion for judging right and wrong. We are also able to clearly distinguish between correct and incorrect and between truth and fallacy."

Through discussing the criterion of truth, comrades in the Wuhan No. 2 leather shoes factory who had not understood the passage in the government work report concerning the class situation and class struggle realized that "if our minds are not emancipated from the modern superstition created by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and if we continue to regard 'carrying out a large-scale class struggle every 7 or 8 years' as an objective law, there will then be three more artificial great turmoils within this century, in that case, when will the four modernizations ever be accomplished?"

Li Renzhi stressed in his speech at the meeting: "Launching the discussion on the criterion of truth is the business of the whole party, not just of the propaganda departments. The party committees at all levels must get a good grasp of it, and the principal responsible comrades must personally grasp it. Leading cadres must take the lead in the discussion and play a model and leading role."

HUBEI ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

HK270614 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 HK

[Text] According to a HUBEI RIBAO report, the People's Armed Forces Committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee recently held its first plenary session to convey and study relevant documents of the central authorities and the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, unify understanding, obtain a clear picture of its responsibilities, actively revive and launch the work of the People's Armed Forces Committee and strengthen leadership over militia work in the new situation.

The people's armed forces committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee was revived on 11 April this year. To carry out the duties of the people's armed forces committee and to bring into full play its leadership role in militia work in the new situation, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee therefore resolved to hold the first plenary session of its people's armed forces committee. Before he left for foreign visits, Comrade Chen Pixian, chairman of the Hubei People's Armed Forces Committee and first political commissar of the Hubei Military District, personally made arrangements for the session.

On behalf of the Hubei Military District, Comrade Zhang Xiulong, vice chairman of the Hubei People's Armed Forces Committee, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units and concurrently commander of the Hubei Military District, made a work report at the session. Comrade Xia Shihou, vice chairman of the Hubei People's Armed Forces Committee and vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke.

The session held that the people's armed forces committees of the local party committees at all levels constitute an organizational form of the party for controlling the armed forces. Widely drawing various departments concerned into leadership over militia work and conscription and demobilization work through the people's armed forces committees is a glorious tradition of our party. Comrades joining the people's armed forces committees must shoulder the trust of the party, seriously carry out their duties and do a good job in their tasks.

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The session noted that in grasping and conducting discussions on military affairs, the local party committees are mainly grasping and conducting discussions on militia work. Without grasping militia work, they will be abandoning the glorious tradition of the party controlling the armed forces. They must learn from the Echeng County CCP committee, bear in mind and firmly grasp militia work and implement it in their actions. They must seriously discuss and study all important issues regarding the building of the armed forces and convey and implement the instructions of the party committees and military departments of the higher levels in good time. Prefectural and county CCP committees must take the lead in grasping the work and each level must grasp the work of the level immediately below it. Not only must the party committees grasp the work, all departments must also regard the building of the armed forces as their duty. They must coordinate with the military system and grasp the work together.

The session also put forward demands regarding several current issues in Hubei's militia work. It emphasized that the task of primary importance of militia is production. To bring into full play the role of militia as the shock force in the four modernizations, organize and mobilize the militia to vigorously struggle in the third and fourth quarters and make contributions to fulfilling and overfulfilling various production tasks are important tasks of the party committees and military departments at all levels. At present, in view of the changes that have occurred in the management system of industrial and agricultural production, we must readjust in good time the militia organizations at all levels, correctly handle the contradiction in doing both production and militia duties and insure annual training time of 15 to 20 days for core members of the armed militia.

With reference to the spirit of the relevant documents of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, we must do well in promoting the building of munition stores for the militia. The party committees and organization departments at all levels must consult the military departments and do well in selecting and allocating full-time military cadres as quickly as possible, while maintaining relative stability among them. We must adopt the necessary measures to vigorously strengthen political and ideological work for the militia, widely launch activities of learning from the heroes through specific action and further unify the thinking of the militiamen into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC in order to consciously make contributions to the four modernizations.

HUBEI LEADERS GREET 'NEW LONG MARCH' TORCH

HK250142 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The "New Long March" relay torch arrived in Wuhan on 22 August. The army and people in the city held a grand rally on 23 August to hail and pass on the torch. The ceremony was attended by Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Renzhi, Wang Qun, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Jinxian, Ma Xueli, Liu Huinong, (Chen Ming), (Liu Hegeng), (Li Jun), Tian Ying, Wang Hanzhang, Lin Shaonan, Hao Guodao and Zhu Bangjun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Xiao Yongyin and Chen Fahong, responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, Chen Jide, Sun Xicheng and (Tian Wen), responsible comrades of Hubei Military District, and (Meng Xiaopeng), Xue Ziqun, (Wang Jie), (Wang Zhenan), Deng Ken, (Xue Fu), (Wang Jiaqi) and other responsible comrades of the Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Wuhan garrison.

Li Renzhi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided at the ceremony. Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech.

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING OF PEOPLE'S COURT PRESIDENTS

HK280955 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional Higher People's Court held a regional meeting of court presidents from 16 to 26 August in Nanning. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national meeting of presidents of higher people's courts and military courts, studied the new criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and the organic law of people's courts promulgated at the second session of the Fifth NPC and studied ways to make preparations for formally implementing the laws from 1 January 1980.

The participating comrades expressed the determination to do well in judicial work and to contribute to defending the four modernizations.

"During the meeting, a leading comrade of the regional higher people's court conveyed the spirit of the national meeting of presidents of higher people's courts and military courts. Comrade Zhao Maoxun, secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a speech. In his speech, Comrade Zhao Maoxun gave a general account of the excellent situation on the regional judicial front and put forward judicial tasks to be fulfilled in the days to come. He noted that the masses of cadres and policemen must fully understand the importance of socialist democracy and the legal system. They must use the principles and policies on strengthening democracy and the legal system formulated by the party and the state, and the laws approved by the second session of the Fifth NPC, to rectify thinking and seek unity in thinking and action. Party committees and leading party cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying, publicizing and observing the laws. We must strengthen and perfect the organic setups of courts and replenish and strengthen the cadre ranks of courts." We must organize the masses of cadres and policemen to conscientiously study the laws and enable them to understand and resolutely enforce the laws. "We must strengthen party leadership over court work. In particular, party leadership must support courts to independently exercise their functions and powers. Courts at all levels must firmly cultivate their sense of responsibility to the party, resolutely implement the party's principles, policies and resolutions, report to party committees on major issues of policy, act in accordance with directives of party committees and strive to fulfill the major tasks entrusted by the state and the people."

The meeting stressed that this year we must do well in concluding the work for reexamining and redressing miscarriages of justice and false cases, hit hard at the sabotage activities of active counterrevolutionaries and criminals and actively clear up untried cases. We must truly guard the sanctity of the socialist legal system, effectively protect the people and insure a smooth realization of the four modernizations.

GUANGXI PLA UNITS STUDY CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK291133 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The party committee at all levels and political organs of the Guangxi Military District have adopted all measures to seriously organize the PLA units to carry out education and study of the criterion of truth so as to heighten their spontaneity for implementing the party's principles and policies.

"In mid-June, the Guangxi Military District and its subordinate PLA units and the military subdistrict successively held enlarged party committee meetings to conduct discussions on and lay down plans for carrying out studies and education on the criterion of truth."

After the meeting, the party committees at all levels held all kinds of study classes for the cadres. "These study classes have been held for 20 days and some 1,100 cadres from various divisions, regiments, battalions and companies have been trained. After returning to their units, those cadres who participated in the training personally trained other cadres and fighters, gave guidance in their studies and answered their questions put forward in the course of study.

"The party committee of the Guangxi Military District has grasped carrying out study and education of the criterion of truth as an important aspect in political work, and placed it on the agenda of the party committee. In connection with the reality of the PLA units, the members of the party committee have laid down study plans." "The members of the party committee of the military district have gone to the basic-level PLA companies to find out the some 10 questions reflected by the fighters, to concentrate their time in conducting discussions, to put the unified understanding and views into print and to distribute them to all the PLA units, and to carry out studies and discussions with everyone."

"In carrying out studies and education of the criterion of truth, the party committees at all levels of the Guangxi Military District have attached great importance to promoting social investigations and deepening people's understanding of the fundamental theories of Marxism."

"(Gao Fu), political commissar of the Liuzhou Military Subdistrict, personally went to four counties and six communes to conduct investigations on the implementation of the rural economic policies, help everyone uphold the view of 'practice first' and correctly understand the party's principles and policies so as to set at ease the minds of the comrades who have been worried that the party's rural economic policies might not be implemented. The comrade said that if we persist in the view of 'practice first,' we will be able to properly and correctly understand all the party's principles and policies."

MAO ZHIYONG VISITS GUANGXI HEROES' REPORT GROUP

HK290740 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 27 August, the heroes' report group of the Guangxi border defense units in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam arrived in Changsha from Guangzhou by train. The group was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading comrades of the party and government in Hunan and Changsha and some 1,000 army men and people. Among those who welcomed the group were Dong Zhiwen, Shi Xinshan, Xu Tianguai, Liu Yanan, Liu Shihong, (Li Zibing), Lu Wenxin, Wang Lichao, Bai Ping, Cheng Qiwen, Gou Xianxue, Wu Haiqing, Ma Qi, (Guo Shen), (Zhang Yuan), (Li Dongye), (Li Ting), (Zheng Qun) and (Gu Hanguo), leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province and municipality; responsible comrades of all fronts at the provincial level and mass organizations, including trade unions, CYL and women's federations; and (Xie Youwen), mother of fighting hero (Wu Jianguo).

The report group comprises six members, who are (Sun Quanjia), deputy divisional commander of a Guangxi border defense unit; (Zhang Tugui), battalion commander; (Li Zuoteng), company commander; (Chen Shuli), squad leader; (Qin Yizhong), deputy squad leader; and (Li Xingtao), deputy militia battalion commander. The report group will make reports to army men and people in Changsha on the heroic deeds in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam. After this, the report will be divided into two subgroups, which will make similar reports in Huaihua, Jishou, Yiyang and Changde.

On the afternoon of 27 August, Mao Zhiyong, Liu Fusheng, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen, Shi Xinshan, Zhang Wenguang, Cao Wenju, Ji Zhaoqing, Xu Tianguai, Liu Yue, Shang Zijin, Yin Ziming, Kong Armin, Liu Yanan, Liu Shihong, (Li Zibing), Lu Wenxin, Wang Lichao, Bai Ping, Cheng Qiwen, Gou Xianxue, Wu Haiqing, Ma Qi and (Guo Shen), leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province and municipality, visited the heroes in the Hunan guesthouse. When they met the members of the report group, Liu Shihong, commissar of the Hunan Military District, fervently praised the meritorious service rendered by the heroes in the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan Military District and all people throughout the province, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the Hunan Military District, warmly welcomed the comrades of the heroes' report group to Hunan.

QIAO XIAOGUANG RECEIVES GUANGXI VISITING GROUP FOR BEIJING

HK291127 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Text] Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee, the Guangxi minority nationality visiting group going to Beijing to attend the celebrations of the 30th National Day, left Nanning by train on the evening of 27 August. The leader of the visiting group is (Zhao Lianyuan), deputy director of the united front department of the regional CCP committee, and the deputy leader is (Zhao Jingdui), deputy secretary of the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County CCP Committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee. There are 30 members altogether in the group, including advanced representatives from 11 minority nationalities of Zhuang, Yao, Miao, Dong, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui and Gelao and the Han nationality representative of cadres who have worked for many years in the minority nationality areas. Among these members, there are five who performed honorable merits in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam.

The visiting group will first visit and carry out studies in Xinjiang and other places, then go to attend the celebrations of the 30th National Day in Beijing and carry out studies there. The regional CCP and revolutionary committees have shown great concern for the visit and study activities of the visiting group. On the evening of 26 August, Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Du Yi, (Zhang Jideng), Xu Qihai, Liang Huaxin, (Luo Libin), Huang Rong, (Ren Gengqing), responsible comrades from the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, and Li Yindan and (Chen An), advisers of the regional revolutionary committee, warmly received all the members of the visiting group and urged them to carry out their visits and studies well and carry back the advanced experiences of the other areas and fraternal nationalities so as to facilitate our region's four modernizations. All members of the visiting group have been greatly encouraged by the concern of the leading comrades who have attached great importance to their visits. They have pledged that they will never disappoint the great trust of the people of all nationalities in the region but concentrate their efforts on genuinely mastering the advanced experiences of all the other areas and do a still better job in the future to make their proper contributions to building the border region of our motherland.

GUANGDONG MUNICIPAL COURT PASSES VERDICTS ON NINE HOOLIGAN-CRIMINALS

HK290929 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Shaoguan Municipal People's Court held a rally on the morning of 28 August to pass verdicts on the "31 March" case involving nine hooligan-criminals. They were sentenced to life imprisonment or to a set term of imprisonment. The court decision has vindicated the legal system and upheld justice. The masses of people have resolutely supported the court decision.

The "31 March" case happened in the evening of 31 March 1979. At that time, a Shaoguan prefectural organ was having a film show and there were huge crowds pushing and shoving. A group of hooligan-criminals seized the opportunity to shove two young women to the ground near (Lutangkou). The two young women were going to the film show. After being shoved to the ground, one of the women seized the opportunity and managed to escape. "The other young woman was surrounded and pushed and pulled by the hooligans. They tore off her clothes, assailed her with obscenities and humiliated her. When cadres and people rushed to the scene to rescue her, seriously injured, the young woman's body was covered with cuts and bruises and she had lost a large amount of blood.

"After learning of this case, the municipal public security organ immediately sent its personnel to the scene. They went around separately, made inquiries and investigated the case." With the help and cooperation of the masses, they solved the case that same evening. The criminal elements headed by (Jiao Weizhong) are all teenagers. The masses of people were very indignant with the crime committed by these hooligans. They telephoned and sent letters to the public security and judicial departments, strongly demanding that the criminal elements be severely punished according to the law.

"On 5 April, the Shaoguan Prefectural CCP Committee and the Shaoguan Municipal CCP Committee jointly held a rally on rectifying public order in society and hitting hard at counterrevolutionaries and criminals which was attended by over 40,000 people." The rally commended eight cadres and people who were ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause when the "31 March" case happened and arrested (Jiao Weizhong), (Xie Jianxiang), (Lai Shaozhong) and six other criminals.

In mid-May, the Shaoguan Municipal Procuratorate instituted proceedings against the legal offenders involved in the "31 March" case. After accepting and hearing the case, the Shaoguan Municipal People's Court tried the case publicly, in accordance with the stipulations of the law. Participating in the public trial were people's jurymen and counsels for the accused. Over 5,000 people sat in the public gallery. During the public trial, a public procurator read out a bill of indictment, a judge read out relevant testimonies and produced material evidences, and a legal medical expert reported on his conclusion drawn from tests. In the face of the conclusive evidence, the accused admitted their crimes.

Over 5,000 people, including workers, peasants, students, cadres and others in Shaoguan Municipality, attended the rally to pass verdicts. In accordance with the state law, the Shaoguan Municipal People's Court sentenced chief criminal (Jiao Weizhong) to life imprisonment and deprived him of his political rights for life. The people's court sentenced (Xie Jianxiang) to 12 years' imprisonment. (Lai Shaozhong), (He Weixuan) and (Jiang Derong) were sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. (Ju Yurong) was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. (Ma Shaosheng) was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment. (Ou Yamen) was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. (Wu Xiongyan) was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment. After being arrested, (Kong Xiancheng) had a relatively good attitude, admitted his crime and showed signs of repentance. According to the law, (Kong Xiancheng) was handled leniently and was exempt from punishment. According to the state law, if the accused refuses to accept the verdicts as final, they may appeal to a higher people's court within the prescribed time limit.

In their speeches at the rally, (Fan Zhigang), deputy secretary of the Shaoguan Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and (Si Tuqiao), a representative of the masses and female worker of Shaoguan cotton mill, stressed that "People, and particularly teenagers throughout the municipality, must learn from the case. Party and CYL organizations at all levels must tangibly strengthen education for teenagers and enable them to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must correctly understand the current class situation and issues concerning the class struggle. We must deeply propagate and carry out education in socialist democracy and the legal system and enable everyone to observe the law.

"We must dare to resolutely struggle against all criminal activities that disrupt the socialist legal system, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and insure a smooth realization of the socialist modernization."

GUANGDONG WRITERS MEETING NOTES SERIOUS ULTRALEFTIST TREND

HK270331 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The Guangdong provincial branch of the Chinese Writers' Association recently held a forum of a number of its members, which held that to unswervingly implement the spirit of the third plenary session, clear away the interference of the ultraleftist trend of thought, continue to emancipate the mind, and implement the "two hundred" principle constitute the current key to developing the fine situation in literature and art.

The comrades made the following evaluation of the current situation in literature and art: Very great successes have been scored on the literature and art front since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. We must fully affirm this. While fully affirming this excellent situation, the comrades sharply pointed out that there has recently been serious interference caused to the literature and art front by the ultraleftist trend of thought. This trend adopts an attitude of negating or doubting the excellent situation on the literature and art front in the past 3 years. It produces representative articles and also has representative theses. Boiled down, these all hold that emancipation of the mind has been taken to excess and that "letting a hundred flowers bloom" has caused a mess; in short, it is necessary to "rein in."

How should we go about clearing away interference from the ultraleftist line and further developing the excellent situation on the literature and art front? The comrades at the meeting proposed that it is necessary to launch a big debate on the literature and art front, distinguish between right and wrong, stick to principles, strengthen unity and advance in concert. For this reason, the comrades at the meeting put forward a number of specific proposals, holding that the following points should be grasped in current literature and art work:

1. Launch in depth the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. The literature and art front failed to seriously launch this discussion in the previous period, and must now make up for this missed lesson. It is necessary to merge the thinking of the entire literature and art front into the spirit of the third plenary session.
2. Criticize in depth the "minutes of the forum on literature and art work in the PLA," concocted by Jiang Qing in partnership with Lin Biao. It is necessary to concentrate on criticizing the viewpoints contained in the "minutes" with regard to the theories of "dictatorship by the black line in literature and art," "the fundamental task," and "decision of theme."
3. Uphold the "two hundred" principle, bring into play democracy in the arts and allow the publication of all kinds of different opinions. Through blooming and contending, we should arrive at correct solutions of problems, strengthen unity on the basis of distinguishing between right and wrong and sticking to principles, and work together to make contributions to socialist literature and art.

LIAONING OPENS FIFTH PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

SK260459 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 SK

[Recorded report on the opening of the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress]

[Text] The fifth Liaoning provincial party congress ceremoniously opened at 0800 on 25 August at Zhonghua theater in Shenyang. A total of 1,038 deputies attended the congress representing more than 1.7 million party members throughout the province. According to the principle of democratic centralism of the party, they were formally elected by party organizations of all localities and units through repeated deliberations and general consultations with the broad masses both inside and outside the party. Among them were outstanding and old, middle-aged and young party members who had entered the party at different periods of the revolution in China. The majority of them were advanced and model persons and leading backbone forces in the four modernizations. In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, they had taken a firm and clear-cut stand and enjoyed the trust of the broad masses of party members and people, fully embodying their advanced qualities as deputies. The election and composition of deputies reflected the significant changes taking place in the party organizations in our province after the movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The executive chairman of the congress, Chen Puru, declared the congress open. Huang Oudong delivered an opening address. [Begin recording] Comrades, the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress is now opened. This congress opens at a time when the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress have been held, the movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four has been completed in the main and the emphasis of the party's work has been shifted to the socialist modernization. This congress is held to mobilize the party members and the broad masses of people throughout the province to further implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and to march toward the socialist modernization.

Comrade Huang Oudong reviewed how seriously various socialist undertakings were sabotaged and how hard the party members and the masses of people suffered during the period following the fourth Liaoning provincial party congress in January 1971, when Lin Biao and the gang of four ran amuck, and stated how Liaoning Province--an area heavily afflicted by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers--scored great achievements under the leadership of the party Central Committee in carrying out in depth the mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four after the smashing of the gang of four, how our socialist undertakings were quickly restored and developed, and how a political situation of stability and unity was brought about in the whole province. [end recording]

Comrade Huang Oudong continued: [Begin recording] The agenda of this congress consists of listening to and adopting the work report to be delivered by Comrade Ren Zhongyi on behalf of the Liaoning provincial party committee and to elect members of the fifth Liaoning provincial party committee. Through this congress, we should mobilize party organizations at all levels throughout the province to unite party members and the broad masses to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to deeply implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, to further shift the

emphasis of the work to the socialist modernization, to resolutely carry out the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, to win a victory in the first battle for the four modernizations and to work hard to speed up the four modernizations. [end recording]

Comrade Huang Oudong said in conclusion: [Begin recording] This congress is a major event in the political life of our province. All people inside and outside the party pay great attention to and show concern for this congress. We must not disappoint the broad masses of the party members and people throughout the province. We should live up to their wishes. We should emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, bring democracy into full play, [words indistinct], voice our views freely and pool the wisdom of the masses to make a real success of this congress. At the present, the domestic situation is excellent and the international situation is also conducive to our socialist modernization. We have now marched on the combat course of the new Long March. We should advance from victory to victory to carry out the great undertaking of the socialist modernization. Liaoning Province has an important strategic position, has 30 million industrious and brave people who have carried forward the glorious revolutionary traditions and has a solid foundation for [word indistinct]. In addition, Liaoning is one of the important industrial bases in our country, shouldering extremely glorious yet arduous task in the course of realizing the four modernizations. Therefore, both the success and the failure of our work can have a great influence on the whole country. We should conduct this congress in an atmosphere of unity, victory and of advancing toward the four modernizations. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, let us carry out the behest of Comrade Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generations, unite as one, work hard and try our best to do a good job in all works of Liaoning Province so as to wrest one victory after another on the new Long March. We wish the congress to be a real success. [end recording]

Comrade Ren Zhongyi delivered a work report entitled "Mobilize All Party Members of the Province To Work Hard To Speed Up the Socialist Modernization." The report contains five parts: 1) Look at the fundamental changes in the situation of Liaoning Province; 2) correctly understand the class relations and major contradictions in the new period to achieve the shift of the emphasis of the work; 3) conscientiously implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving to win a victory in the first battle for the socialist modernization; 4) carry forward the socialist democracy and enhance the socialist legal system; 5) do a good job in party building and strengthen the leadership of the party.

Election of Presidium

SK260454 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, a preparatory meeting for the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress was held on the afternoon of 24 August. The meeting elected 91 deputies to be members of the Presidium of the congress. Ren Zhongyi was elected chairman of the Presidium. Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, (Bai Qian), Hu Yimin, Xu Shaofu, (Guo Feng), Shen [?], (Zhang Zhengde) and Zhang Xincun were elected vice chairmen and (Zhu Chuan) was elected secretary general.

The preparatory meeting elected chairman, vice chairmen and members of the committee for examining the credentials of the deputies to the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress.

Hu Yimin was chairman of the committee. The preparatory meeting unanimously adopted the agenda for the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress and Hu Yimin's report on the examination of the credentials of the deputies.

The chairman of the Presidium, Ren Zhongyi, spoke at the meeting.

List of Presidium Members

SK270147 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 SK

[List of the 91 members of Presidium of fifth Liaoning provincial party congress adopted at preparatory meeting held on 24 August 1979 and given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames]

[Text] (Wei Zhi); (Ma Jia); (Ma Ying); (Yu Haihong); (Yu Shuli), female; (Yu Jingqing); (Wang Fei), female; (Wang Jiyan); (Wang Guangzhong); (Wang Baoping); (Wang Shutang); (Wang Zhenduo); (Wang Zhenhai); (Wang Kuncheng); (Deng Ying); (Deng Liren); (Qiu Youwen); (Bai Zhi), female; (Bai Qian); (Zuo Kun); (Tian Zifu); (Tian Yuguang); (Fu Zhuohai); (Zhu Chuan); (Zhu Wenren); (Shi Jing); (Liu Peng); (Liu Yiyun); (Liu Zongyu); (Ren Zhongyi); (Ren Zhiyuan); (Zhong Jianhua); (Zhong Weiyang); (Yuan Dingzhu); (Yuan Deyi); (Xiao Wen); (Chen Fang); (Chen Beichen); (Chen Puru); (Song Jian); (Song Lin); (Song Weihe), female; (Song Beiku); (Li Guang); (Li Huang); (Li Tao); (Li Xue); (Li Jian); (Li Jun); (Li Shizheng); (Li Zhongyun); (Li Kezhong); (Shen Xuehui); (Fu Wenbin); (Zhang Qingtai); (Zhang Zhiyuan); (Zhang Tiejun); (Zhang Zhenhua); (Zhang Xincun); (Yang Dayi); (Yang Wenbin); (Yang Hongchun); (Zheng Zhongwen), female; (Luo Dingfeng); (Zhou Zhiheng); (He Li), female; (Zhao Tu); (Zhao Fu); (Hu Yimin); (Jiang Zhenzhou); (Zhong Jianping); (Guo Feng); (Guo Jinxiu); (Xu Shaofu); (Tan Liren); (Tang Hongguang); (Jia Fuhui); (Kang Luguang); (Zhang Yan), female; (Huang Oudong); (Cheng Xu); (Xie Huangtian); (Pan Xiuzhi), female; (Pan Shaozhou) and (Fu Yujian).

(Zhu Chuan) was named as the secretary general of the Presidium of the provincial party congress.

List of Credentials Committee Members

SK270149 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 SK

[List of chairman, vice chairmen and members of credentials committee of fifth Liaoning provincial party congress adopted at preparatory meeting held on 24 August 1979 and given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames]

[Text] Chairman: Hu Yimin.

Vice chairmen: (Chen Yiguang) and (Cai Enguang).

Members: (Wang Zhi); (Wang Fei), female; (Wang Zhong); (Wang Zhenhai); (Wang Ruiban); (Tian Zifu); (Jiang Ning); (Li Xue); (Yan Zhibin); (Li Jian); (Chi Yongsheng); (Xiao Zuohan); (Zhang Ming); (Xing Fengzhen), female; (Wu Yongxing); (Zhao Zhongliang); (Tao Shuqing), female; and (Lan Yongji).

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON VARIOUS TOPICS AT PARTY CONGRESS

Economic Management

SK280529 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out yesterday at the fifth provincial party congress that our present economic management system must be changed because it contains many things which are no longer feasible.

Insofar as the provincial CCP committee is concerned, the main changes should consist of allowing municipalities, prefectures and counties to act flexibly where necessary, giving enterprises necessary power of decision, insuring more income for those laborers who work more and unifying the interests of the state, the various localities, the enterprises and the laborers so as to bring everyone's initiative into full play. With regard to major changes which have to be considered by the state as part of its overall plan, we can conduct investigation and study and submit a proposal for the change. As to those changes on which our province is entitled to decide, we should take prompt and positive steps to carry them out if they are at all feasible. In no way should we remain inactive and delay our action.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that a major point in changing the economic management system and enlivening our economic activities is to pay attention to both the readjustment of our plan and the readjustment of the supply on the market and to give full play to the role of such economic measures as contracts, taxes and credits. We should promote a socialist emulation drive among enterprises and oppose the mistaken idea and work style which believe that there is no need for competition in a given trade. We should allow a certain degree of freedom with respect to production, supply and marketing of commodities and should not exercise too rigid control over planning, financial and supply work and on the use of labor forces. Where necessary, enterprises should be permitted to take initiative to plan their economic activities flexibly according to the varying market situation.

Economic Readjustment

SK280531 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his work report to the fifth provincial party congress that the main tasks in readjusting our province's economy are curtailing capital construction and concentrating efforts on agriculture, light industry, fuel industry, power industry and urban construction which so far have not been well developed. To make up for this, he said, we should resolutely curtail our capital construction. We should resolutely stop a project if there is no definite information about the location and other data of the resources to be exploited by the project, if there is no sure supply of fuel, power or raw and other materials needed by the projects, or if there is as yet no solution to the pollution problem expected to be caused by the project. On the other hand, we should resolutely push forward construction projects which can really develop our economy.

Agriculture, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said, is an area which has not been well developed, and so we must make up for what we have failed to do. It is imperative to make further and real efforts to uphold the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation. We should attach prime importance to agriculture, strengthen our leadership over it, increase our investment in it and concentrate our efforts on its development. During the 3 years starting now, our province's grain output should increase progressively at an average rate of more than 3.5 percent annually. A fairly big development should also be made in the production of oil-bearing and other cash crops and in forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

It is necessary to develop light industry at a quick pace so as to supply more items for people's food, clothing and daily use. This is of vital significance in satisfying our domestic market demands as well as in boosting our exports to earn more foreign currency.

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During the 3 years from now on, our light industry production should grow by an average 10 percent or so annually. We should try to make more than one-third of the major products turned out by our light industry famous-brand products and top-quality goods in our country. At the same time, we should devote our efforts to trial-production of new products and put them into mass production to meet domestic market demands and for export. To speed up the development of light industry, the planning and other pertinent economic departments must give priority consideration to light industry in making investment, extending credit loans, and arranging the supply of fuel, power and raw and other necessary materials. Particular support should be given to those sectors of light industry which require less investment and are capable of giving quick results, yield greater profits and earn more foreign currency. All units engaged in light industry production should foster high aspirations and do a good job in making high quality products and right varieties to meet the demands. They should improve the quality of their products, increase the variety of their designs and try to change the relatively backward state of the light industry in our province within a short time.

A striking problem of our province's economy is the tense situation in the supply of fuel and power. Under the guidance of the state plan, we should study and work out both immediate and long-range plans and an effective policy to solve the energy problem. We should devote vigorous efforts to building new projects, increasing the output of present projects and cutting down our consumption in an endeavor to ease the present tense situation within a relatively short period of time.

Our urban construction in many aspects cannot fulfill the people's everyday needs. This is a major problem of the imbalanced development of the national economy. In the coming 3 years, we should put emphasis on solving the people's housing problem and do as much as we can to make up for what we have failed to accomplish in this regard. We should see to it that new houses with a combined total of over 10 million square meters of floor space are built in 3 years. In the meantime, we should establish the necessary policies aimed at developing small cities and towns step by step so as to change the present state of too many people living in large and medium-size cities.

Increasing Production, Practicing Economy

SK280619 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi at the fifth provincial party congress called on people of all walks of life and all production and non-production units, including government offices, organizations and schools, in the province to make continued efforts to publicize extensively and in depth the significance of increasing production and practicing economy so that a vigorous movement in this regard will be developed in a down-to-earth way.

He said that increasing production and practicing strict frugality is our long-term policy on economic construction. This year is the first year of the shift in the emphasis of the whole party's work to socialist modernization. It is also the first year of the first battle of socialist modernization as well as the 30th anniversary of the founding of our country. Fulfilling this year's national plan is of vital political importance.

In our province there is a great potential for increasing production and practicing economy. Comrades on industrial, communications and capital construction fronts should take it as their central tasks to improve quality, lower consumption and increase the variety of products.

With special attention to fuel and power, they should try to increase output and, at the same time, practice strict economy. They should do a good job in taking inventory of their warehouses, in changing the situation around from one of operating at a deficit to one of operating at a profit, and in insuring safety in production. Every enterprise is requested to make new achievements in increasing production and practicing economy.

Development of Collective Enterprises

SK280620 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, in his report delivered yesterday at the fifth provincial party congress, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated that vigorous development of the collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns has a significant bearing on the development of our national economy. He pointed out that in developing this kind of enterprise, we can work simply and thriftily and need not rely on the state's investment. Also, the enterprises can rather flexibly adjust their production plans at any time according to the change of the market condition so as to supplement the production under the state plan and to satisfy the people's needs of one kind or another.

With the enterprises responsible for their own profit and loss, there will be no such disadvantages as "holding the iron rice bowl" and "eating from the common pot." It is also possible to take measures according to local conditions, the work to be done and the manpower available and set up factories, stores and service trades to provide more job opportunities for those young people who are awaiting employment.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: The nature of ownership of collective enterprises cannot be changed, nor should we raise the level of such enterprises and bring about their transition to a higher level without principle. Also, we should not practice egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition. In supplying materials, departments concerned should support the development of collectively owned enterprises. Collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns should be responsible for their own profit and loss. It is necessary to allow collectively owned enterprises to have greater power of decision with regard to their production plans, procurement of raw materials, sales of products and distribution of earnings. According to the condition of their business, the salaries, wages and fringe benefits of staff members and workers of collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns may be lower than, equal to or higher than those of the enterprises of the same trade owned by the whole people. All irrational regulations and practices hampering the development of collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns should be changed in a well-guided and systematic way after investigation and study.

Rectifying Work Style

SK290419 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi made the following statement in his work report to the fifth provincial party congress: The question of the party style is one of cardinal importance concerning whether our party can preserve its nature as a vanguard of the proletariat and maintain its flesh-and-blood ties with the masses. In the present period of historical change it is of decisive importance to strengthen our party leadership and rectify the party style.

He pointed out: Over the past decades, our party has fostered the fine traditions and work styles of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses as well as criticism and self-criticism, thanks to the influence of words and deeds of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

As a result, our party has been supported and trusted by the people wholeheartedly. In recent years, however, our party's fine work styles have been badly smeared because of the interference and pernicious influence caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The following are main problems which are most striking at present and of which the masses complain most seriously: 1) factionalism; 2) using power to serve private purposes, seeking privileges and going by the back door; 3) bureaucracy; and 4) lack of a sense of organization and discipline. Although these are nonessential problems on the part of only a few, they do great harm to the party-mass ties, to the party's prestige and fighting power and to socialist modernization. They have become a matter of general concern both inside and outside the party. We should take this matter seriously and make a firm determination to rectify our party style.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: At present, the main things we should do to rectify the party style are to put strict demands on the party's life through study and education, to conscientiously abide by the party regulations and rules and to enforce party discipline. In this we will set right the party style gradually.

1. It is necessary to organize all party members and cadres to study earnestly the pertinent theses of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong, the relevant reports and speeches by Comrade Hua Guofeng and other leading comrades at the central level and the guiding principles for political life inside the party promulgated by the party Central Committee. Discussions of these should be held in light of the actual situation at present so that the comrades will be enlightened and can come forth to resist and rectify various unhealthy trends consciously. In this regard, leading cadres at all levels should play a leading role.

2. It is necessary to improve conscientiously the life in the party organizations. Meetings on intra-party life should be held periodically, and all leading cadres, without exception, should lead a life as ordinary party members in the party organizations. At the meetings on intra-party life, efforts should be made to carry out earnest criticism and self-criticism and to expose and solve the problems concerning the party style.

3. It is necessary to intensify the supervision by the masses. This supervision is especially necessary for those who hold high posts with great authority, but who have serious defects and are yet unaware of their defects.

4. It is necessary to grasp typical cases, both positive and negative. Party committees at all levels should select outstanding party members and model party branches by evaluating them on a periodical basis. Commendations should be given to the fine party members and cadres with outstanding performance as to give full play to their exemplary role. Bad elements and evil doings should be conscientiously investigated and seriously dealt with.

5. The work of party discipline inspection should be strengthened in all seriousness. Party committees at all levels should support the discipline inspection departments in making resolute struggle against every act violating the party regulations and rules and corrupting the party style.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed that a prerequisite for strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally and rectifying the party style is for the party to [words indistinct]. On the one hand, party organizations should resolutely strengthen their leadership over various fields of work by carrying out ideological and theoretical work, implementing the correct political line, principles and policies and giving full scope to the exemplary role of Communist Party members. On the other hand, efforts should be made to bring the role of all other organizations into full play, mobilize all positive factors and unite with all forces that can be united with so that all will contribute to the four modernizations.

Party's Principles, Tasks

SK290439 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, in his report to the fifth provincial party congress, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that adhering to the party's principle of democratic centralism and strengthening the party committee system is a major task in strengthening the party organizationally and raising its fighting capacity.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: We must eliminate the evil consequence caused by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers in going all out to practice autocracy and stir up anarchism. It is imperative to further promote our intra-party democratic life and firmly carry out the fundamental organizational principle of democratic centralism. Party committees at all levels should put into practice the system which comprises collective leadership and division of work with individual responsibility. Meanwhile, the following two states of affairs should be opposed: 1) Decisions on major questions are made by some individuals without collective discussions; these individuals are actually practicing "what I say counts." 2) Without a sense of responsibility, some party committee members shirk their duties when a question arises. They refer everything, big or small, to the party committee for discussion.

We promote an intense democratic atmosphere in the party so that everyone will dare to have a say and fully air his view. At the same time, we should pay attention to the effectiveness of our work and avoid the phenomenon of holding a discussion without reaching a decision or making a decision without taking action to put it into execution. We should abide by the organizational principle that the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. When an individual dissents from a decision made by the collective, he may have reservations or refer the matter to the party organization at the higher level, but he must resolutely act in accordance with the decision before a change is made. Under no circumstances should each one go his own way. Only when this is achieved can a party organization be united, have a high fighting capacity and undertake the responsibility of leading socialist modernization.

Studying Criterion of Truth

SK290418 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out that at present it is absolutely necessary for all people inside and outside the party, cadres and masses alike, from the very top to bottom, to discuss in greater depth the question of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. In particular, leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying and solving this question well.

At the fifth provincial party congress Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: It is a fundamental task in strengthening the party ideologically to have the vast numbers of party members and cadres, and even the broad masses study and discuss in depth the question of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and to further uphold the ideological line of dialectical materialism characterized by seeking truth from fact, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice. Only with a correct ideological line can we guarantee the implementation of the party's political line and the success of our socialist cause.

Previously, we scored great achievements in discussing the question of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. The vast numbers of party members and cadres emancipated their minds by breaking through the forbidden zones of ideology and the mental fetters imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Most comrades can understand correctly and carry out resolutely the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the series of principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee. However, it should be noted that our previous discussion on the question of the criterion for truth were far from being enough insofar as their scale and profundity are concerned. There are still some comrades whose problems concerning the ideological line have not been well resolved and whose minds remain in an ossified or semi-ossified state. These comrades always hold that the things stated in the books and the usual practice in the past cannot be challenged or changed, but they do not look into the real effects of following these things and practice. For this reason, the party's policies cannot be implemented resolutely, smoothly and without hesitation in some localities and units. Some comrades even still retain in their minds many ultraleftist things of the gang of four and take a skeptical or even an opposite attitude toward the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the series of principles and policies of the party Central Committee. Certain obstacles to the implementation of the political line do reflect the existence of problems concerning the ideological line.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The study and discussion of the question of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth should be carried out in light of the reality of people's ideological problems and the actual work they are doing, of their understanding of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and of their views toward the party's current policies. The study and discussion should be carried out in such a way as to truly serve the purpose of straightening out their ideological line. We should see to it that through study and discussion, the thinking of the vast numbers of party members and cadres is unified on the basis of the fundamental theoretical principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice. We should also see to it that their thinking is unified on the basis of the correct principle of emancipating minds, "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking ahead and on the basis of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

Advances in Provincial Life

SK271314 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, through its efforts over the past 2 years and more since the downfall of the gang of four, our province has undergone radical changes in its political and economic situation and has won remarkable results in work in various fields. Comrade Ren Zhongyi cited the following concrete achievements in this regard in his work report at the provincial fifth party congress on 25 August.

Throughout the province the large-scale mass exposure-investigation movement has by now been basically completed. We have won a great victory in this movement. Individuals and incidents involved in the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power have been investigated, the bourgeois factional setup in Liaoning of the gang of four and their sworn follower has been smashed, and leadership at all levels has in the main been held by cadres trusted by the people.

The overwhelming majority of unjust, wrong and framed-up cases created by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been reversed and corrected and many rights and wrongs of the important questions concerning theories, line and policies have been made clear.

In the meantime, we have handled a large number of problems left over from history by seeking truth from facts. We have implemented the party's policies on cadres, on intellectuals, on nationalities, on the united front work and so forth. Acting upon the plans of the central authorities, we have removed all the labels on rightists and have corrected the cases of those who were wrongly designated as rightists. We have also removed the labels on landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements who have reformed and we have determined anew the class status of the children of landlords and rich peasants. By so doing, we have mobilized all positive factors from all quarters and enabled our work to proceed once again along the correct path.

In particular, through the implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and with the guidance of the principle of emancipating our minds, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one to look forward, the cadres and the people in large numbers have emancipated their thinking to a greater extent, democracy inside and outside the party has been developed in a way that never happened before and a vigorous political situation characterized by stability and unity has come to prevail throughout the province.

At the same time, we have restored and developed the national economy rapidly. In 1978 the total agricultural output value was an all-time record, registering an increase of 12.6 percent over that of 1976. This was another year of high grain output on our record, in which major cash crops showed increases by a comparatively large margin. The total industrial output value was 10 percent higher than that of 1976. In the same year the output of major industrial products such as steel, iron, electricity, crude oil, chemical fertilizer, cement, cotton yarn, chemical fibers, paper and paperboard, and railway freight volume reached best previous records, and the volume of capital construction which yields actual benefits and the floor space of houses completed were the highest in recent years.

As compared with 1976, revenue in 1978 increased by 19.9 percent, the turnover from retail trade by 9.7 percent and the purchase of goods for export by 13 percent. Forty percent of workers and staffers had their wages raised in 1978, and the total amount of wages was 17.7 percent higher than in 1976. In rural areas the average income from collective labor for each commune member in 1978 registered a 23 percent increase over that of 1976. Remarkable achievements were also won in science, education, culture, public health, physical culture and sports, and other fields.

Since the beginning of this year, we have further improved the fine situation, with the inspiration of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. By implementing the two documents on agriculture issued by the CCP Central Committee, we have further boosted the socialist enthusiasm of the vast number of peasants. As a result, crops are growing well and diversified economy and sideline production are developing rapidly. A new atmosphere absent for many years is appearing now in the countryside.

Even though we were short of fuel, and power and even though we readjusted the production targets of products in full supply, we still achieved an increase of 4.1 percent in the total industrial output value in the first 6 months of this year, as compared with the same period of last year. Product quality was higher and variety was greater.

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During this period we basically narrowed the scope of the capital construction, accelerated the construction of the key projects of the state, and set all-time records for the period in terms of floor space of urban housing projects and work completed. The market situation is improving and the supply of nonstaple food and many articles for daily use is remarkably better than in past years.

Class Relations

SK291442 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Aug 79 SK

[Text] Today LIAONING RIBAO frontpages, under the headline, a part of Comrade Ren Zhongyi's report delivered at the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress concerning how to correctly understand the class relations and the principal contradiction in the new period. It points out in explicit terms that only by correctly understanding the class relations of objective reality can we correctly understand the principal contradiction in society and set forth our central task.

In his report Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated: In his report on the government's work at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Hua Guofeng clearly pointed out: In our country, except for Taiwan, as classes the landlords and the rich peasants have ceased to exist. The capitalists no longer exist as a class. The masters of socialist society are the socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals and those other patriots who support socialism. There are no conflicts of fundamental interests among them.

At the same time, Comrade Hua Guofeng also pointed out: In our country there are still counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, criminals and political degenerates who seriously disrupt socialist public order, and new exploiters such as grafters, embezzlers and speculators. Remnants of the gang of four and of the old exploiting classes will persist in their reactionary stands and carry on anti-socialist activities in the political and economic spheres. The class enemies of all kinds will exist for a long time to come, and the class struggle has not yet come to an end. Therefore, under no circumstance must we relax our vigilance or lower our guard. But, the class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society. Therefore, there is no longer any need for large-scale and turbulent class struggle waged by the masses, and we should not try to wage such a struggle in the future.

These important statements of Comrade Hua Guofeng oppose both the view that the class struggle should be magnified and the view that it has died out and assess the class situation and class struggle in a view that conforms totally with reality and Marxism.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated: Over the past years, Lin Biao, the gang of four and its sworn follower in Liaoning spread many fallacies in regard to the issue of class and class struggle. They tried their utmost to advocate determining class status on the basis of politics and ideology and waging class struggle at any time, in any place and in doing everything. They shouted that we should regard class struggle as our daily life, and went in for the so-called all round dictatorship in a big way. They spread such fallacies in many places over a decade, confusing many people's minds, and, as a result, many persons, especially many leading cadres, dared not attend to production and professional work. Because of this, even after the party Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of the party's work to the socialist modernization and set forth a series of relative policies, there are still some persons who have doubts and lingering fears and hesitate to act. They are afraid that if they follow these policies, they might become the targets of criticism and attack in the coming political movement.

These facts show that without a solution to the basic theoretical issue of the political assessment on the class situation and the situation of the class struggle, it is impossible to successfully shift the emphasis of the work and that it will be impossible to smoothly implement a series of party principles and policies. The thorough explanation by Comrade Hua Guofeng on this issue is of great theoretical importance and also accurately details the present situation. Party organizations and all party members throughout our province must study it conscientiously, understand it profoundly, regard it as a guidance in doing all work and in eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao, the gang of four and its sworn follower so as to unify the thinking and action of party members and the people throughout the province in accordance with socialist modernization and to make a real success of the shift in work emphasis.

LIAONING PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSES REN ZHONGYI REPORT

SK300329 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the deputies to the fifth Liaoning provincial party congress on 26 August discussed the work report delivered by Comrade Ren Zhongyi, as it applies to the realities of their own units and fronts, and talked freely about the excellent situation which has been brought about in our province since the smashing of the gang of four and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

The deputies said with joy that they were elated and inspired by the fast progress and great changes made by such heavily afflicted area as Liaoning Province. They held that the current situation is excellent. First of all, the political situation is excellent. Through the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four over the past 2 years, the bourgeois factional setups of the gang of four and its sworn follower have been completely destroyed, the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four has been criticized, the leading bodies at all levels have been rectified. The cases of people being falsely and unjustly accused have been redressed, various party policies have been implemented, the party's traditions and work styles are being revived and carried forward, the spiritual outlook of the people has changed greatly, and a political situation of stability and unity has been brought about.

The deputies said that the rapid restoration and development of the national economy shows that the economic situation in Liaoning is also excellent. They listed a host of facts to show that, because Lin Biao and the gang of four vigorously pushed the ultraleft line in their heydays, Liaoning was changed from a province with a solid material foundation to a poor province where the national economy was on the brink of collapse and the people had to suffer all kinds of hardships. After the smashing of the gang of four, the people's enthusiasm in thinking about and working for the four modernizations has been brought into play because the line has been rectified, various policies implemented and fighting goals established.

BRIEFS

LIAONING COURT FORUM--The forum of presidents of the intermediate people's courts sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court ended in Shenyang on 14 August. The forum was held to discuss preparations for enforcing new laws effective 1 January 1980. Liu Peng, president of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court, spoke at the conclusion of the forum. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Ser. in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 79 SK]

I. 30 Aug 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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XINJIANG FIRST SECRETARY WANG FENG SPEAKS AT CPPCC SESSION

OW251110 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fourth Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Committee opened in Urumqi on the morning of 24 August. It was held at a time when the region has been shifting the emphasis of its work to realizing socialist modernization, and the people of all nationalities have made great achievements in fighting with unity, in eliminating chaos and restoring order, and in building a new Xinjiang under the guidance of the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The session was held to continue to study and implement in depth the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC and of the second session of the first ational CPPCC Committee; bring democracy into full play; and to further mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities, of all trades and professions, and of all patriotic forces in the region to work with one heart and one mind, and to make great efforts in hastening the realization of socialist modernization in the region.

Of the 441 members of the fourth regional CPPCC committee, 354 attended the 24 August meeting.

The session was held at the people's theater and was presided over by Xiong Huang, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; it opened at noon on 24 August with the splendid music of the national anthem.

Wang Feng, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, spoke at the session amidst stormy applause. He pointed out that our country has entered into a new historical period of laying emphasis on realizing the four modernizations, and our revolutionary united front has also entered into a new historical period of development. In this new historical period, the CPPCC--a united front organization for bringing people's democracy into play and uniting the people of all trades, all professions and patriotic forces in all (?fields)--will surely play a still more important role.

Chairman Wang Feng said that in the new historical period of development, the regional CPPCC committee should conduct discussion and consultation about the various social and economic problems concerning the region's important policies, the political line and the realization of the four modernizations; supervise each other among the committee members; and play a supervisory role in the period of implementing the Constitution and the laws. The committee should reflect the views, demands, criticism and suggestions from all fields so that the people's government can gather the correct views, overcome shortcomings and errors in time and encourage the development of all work. The committee should also help the party and government to further implement the party's economic policies as well as its policies for nationalities, religions, intellectuals, detectors and former industrialists and businessmen; to continue to strengthen the unity among the people of all nationalities; and to further develop the fine situation of stability and unity. It is essential to persist in the four basic principles, continue to develop the fine tradition of conducting self-education and self-reform and help patriotic personnel in all fields to march ahead ceaselessly on the common basic of serving socialism.

Chairman Wang Feng expressed hope that all the regional CPPCC committee members would emancipate their minds, give their views freely, work with one heart and one mind and contribute their wisdom so as to turn this session into a lively meeting of fighting with unity.

Yu Zhanlin, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a report at the session on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Xinjiang Regional CPPCC Committee. In the report, the vice chairman first of all reviewed the work since the conclusion of the first session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee.

The vice chairman said that over the past year or more, under the correct leadership of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and under the guidance of the national CPPCC committee, the regional CPPCC committee has united with the patriotic personnel of all nationalities and of all fields and with all the committee members, played an active role in all political activities and studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, as well as current events and the party's policies and principles. Thus, it has consolidated the working organism, activated the CPPCC work, implemented the party's various policies, received people's letters and personal visits, further heightened the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and of all fields and of all committee members in serving socialist modernization, further strengthening unity within the united front and playing an active role in promoting the political situation of stability and unity in the region.

The vice chairman put forth his views about the future tasks of the regional CPPCC committee. He said: It is essential to further display the role of patriotic personnel of all nationalities, of all fields, and of all committee members in both state political life and the realization of socialist modernization.

It is essential to continue to organize the people of all nationalities and of all fields to visit and conduct investigation and study at factories and rural areas; listen to their views; make efforts and suggestions for the region's socialist modernization and for the further development of its agriculture and animal husbandry; study the party's nationality policy; help the party and the government to further implement the party's nationality and religious policies; ceaselessly strengthen unity among the people of all nationalities; and mobilize and organize the people of all nationalities and of all fields and all the committee members to work hard and make new contributions to winning victories in the first battle of realizing the four modernizations.

The vice chairman noted that it is essential to continue to organize the people of all nationalities and of all fields and all the committee members to bring into play the CPPCC tradition of conducting self-education and self-reform and, on a voluntary basis, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, thoroughly and correctly master its scientific concepts, study current events and policies, transform their world outlook, strengthen the study of the four basic principles, heighten their consciousness, catch up with the development of the situation, get rid of all worries and work hard.

The vice chairman mentioned that it is essential to organize the people of all nationalities and of all fields and all the committee members to study hard and propagate in depth the various laws and decrees compiled by the NPC and its Standing Committee and ceaselessly strengthen the concept of the legal system.

Also present at the 24 August meeting and sitting on the rostrum were Mai-he-su-de-tie-yi-bo-fu, Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la, Wang Heting, Hu-sai-yin-si-ya-ba-ye-fu and Wang Zhizhen, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee.

The second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee continued in the afternoon, and (Lu-sa-ye-fu), a Standing Committee member of the national CPPCC committee, conveyed the guidelines of the second session of the fifth national CPPCC committee.

XINJIANG: SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD

Preparation Meeting

OW272234 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] This station has learned that the preparatory meeting for the second session of the fifth congress of the autonomous region was held at the Urumqi Municipal People's Theater this afternoon. The agenda for the second session of the regional people's congress was adopted at today's meeting.

According to the agenda, unanimously adopted at today's preparatory meeting, Wang Feng, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, will deliver a report on the work of the government to the second session of the regional people's congress; Zhang Siming, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and chairman of the planning committee of the autonomous region, will make a report on the draft national economic plan for the autonomous region in 1979; and (Liu Zimo), vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and head of the office in charge of financial and trade affairs of the autonomous region, will make reports on revenue accounting in the autonomous region in 1978 and on the draft financial budget for 1979 to the session. The session will also review the work reports of the regional people's high court and people's procuratorate.

The members of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress will be elected at the session. Chairman and vice chairmen of the people's government of the autonomous region, presidents of the regional people's high and intermediate courts, and chief procurators of the people's procuratorates and their branches will also be elected.

Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presided over the preparatory meeting.

The participants at the preparatory meeting elected the members of the presidium of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress and the secretary general for the session. The presidium is composed of 122 delegates. Wang Zhenwen was elected secretary general for the session. The preparatory meeting approved the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the credentials committee for delegates to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress. Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti was appointed chairman of the credentials committee. The preparatory meeting also approved the namelists of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the budget committee for the second session of the fifth regional people's congress and bills committee for the session. Song Zhihe and (Huang Luobin) were appointed chairman for these two committees, respectively.

During the session of the preparatory meeting, Vice Chairman Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti presided over the first meeting of the presidium of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress. Permanent chairmen of the presidium of the session were elected at the meeting. They include: Wang Feng, Wu Kehua, Guo Linxiang, Zhou Renshan, Si-ma-yi Ai-mai-ti, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, (Huang Luobin), Li Jiayu, Han Yulin, Zhang Jiecheng, (Han Jinchao), Hou Liang, (Li Guang), Bai Chengming, (Yang Huansheng), (Wang Dong), (Wang Zhenwen), (Ye-er-ha-ni), (Mu-sa-ye-fu), (Ma-yi-nu-er), (Zhang Fengqi), (Zhao Yuchen), (Yu Ganlin), (A-man-tu-er), (Tu-er-si A-ta-wu-la), (Mao-ke-si-de Si-yi-bo-fu), (Wang Koqi), Jia-na-bu-er, Zhang Siming, Xie Gaozhong, (Ba Dai), (Dian Jiu), (Liu Zimu) and (Hu-hu-di Da-di-er).

The second session of the fifth regional people's congress will open on 26 August.

Opening Session

OW290255 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] This station has learned that the second session of the Fifth People's Congress of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region opened ceremoniously in Urumqi on the afternoon of 26 August. This is an important meeting held since the focus of the work of the whole region has been shifted to socialist modernization.

A total of 688 delegates from various parts of this region, representing people of various nationalities, attended today's meeting. The delegates happily gathered to discuss the grand plan to promote the four modernizations.

On behalf of the regional revolutionary committee, Chairman Wang Feng delivered a report on the work of the government and submitted it to the congress for review and approval.

Executive chairmen attending today's meeting were Wang Feng, Wu Kehua, Guo Linxiang, Zhou Renshan, Si-ma-yi Ai-mai-ti, Song Zhihe, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, (Huang Luobin), Li Jiayu, Han Yulin, Zhang Jiecheng, (Han Jinchao), (Li Guang), Bai Chengming, (Yang Huansheng), (Wang Chen), (Wang Zhenwen), (Ye-er-ha-ni), (Mu-sa-ye-fu), Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu, (Wang Koqi), Jia-na-bu-er, Zhang Siming, Xie Gaozhong, (Ba Dai), (Dian Jiu), (Liu Zimu) and (Hu-hu-di Da-di-er).

We Kehua, executive chairman of the congress, announced the opening of the second session of the Fifth People's Congress of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region at 1030.

Comrade We Kehua spoke at the opening ceremony. He noted that this congress is being held at a great period in our history when the work focus of the entire country is being shifted to socialist modernization amid the excellent situation when the people are victoriously embarking on the four modernizations. The congress will further implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC; listen to and review the work report of the regional revolutionary committee, the draft national economic plan for the autonomous region in 1979, the revenue accounting for the autonomous region in 1978, the draft financial budget for 1979 and the work reports of the regional people's higher court and people's procuratorate; elect a chairman and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the fifth regional people's congress, secretary general and members of the fifth regional people's congress, and leading personnel of the regional people's higher court and people's procuratorate; and make decisions on chairman, vice chairmen and other leaders of the regional people's government. We are faced with an honorable and arduous task. Let us work with concerted efforts to make this congress a success.

Wang Feng, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered a report on the work of the government to the congress amid warm applause. Chairman Wang Feng's report on the work of the government is approximately 20,000 characters in length. It is divided into four parts, namely:

1. The 18 months in which we have braved the winds and waves and marched victoriously.
2. It is necessary to firmly implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and promptly promote agricultural and livestock production and light and textile industries.
3. It is necessary to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and do a good job in government work at various levels.
4. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policy on nationalities and further strengthen the great unity among people of various nationalities.

The first part of Chairman Wang Feng's report cites numerous facts to show the major changes in the political and economic fields in the autonomous region and significant achievements on all fronts in the region following incessant struggles and great efforts by cadres and masses of various nationalities during the past 18 months since the convocation of the first session of the fifth regional people's congress in February last year.

Chairman Wang Feng mentioned that our main task at present, and for a relatively long time to come, is to systematically carry out socialist modernization in a planned way. We must further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, mobilize the 11 million people of various nationalities in the autonomous region, work with concerned efforts and firmly and heroically advance toward the grand goal of socialist modernization.

In the second part of his report, Chairman Wang Feng made an overall analysis on economic construction in the autonomous region and put forward the goal of concentrating our efforts to achieve success in readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy of the autonomous region.

Chairman Wang Feng said that in order to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy in the autonomous region in an all-round way, we must now take firm and effective measures and pay attention to the following 10 points:

1. We must concentrate our efforts on promptly promoting agricultural and livestock production.
2. We must make full use of abundant natural resources in the autonomous region and vigorously speed up the development of light and textile industries.
3. We must strengthen the fuel and power industry, construction materials industry, forestry industry, transportation and communications work and other weak links.
4. We must resolutely narrow the scope of capital construction and raise the return of capital investment.
5. We must promote the movement to increase production and practice economy in a wide-spread and extensive manner.
6. On the basis of investigation and study, we must actively and properly restructure the economic management system and do a good job in consolidating and improving the work of various enterprises.
7. We must speed up the development of science, education and cultural work.
8. More job opportunities must be created and overall arrangements made to solve the problem of placing young people who are in need of jobs.
9. While developing production, it is necessary to gradually improve the people's living condition.
10. We must further improve the work of planned parenthood.

The third part of his report points out that the strengthening of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system is a major objective which has a bearing on the consolidation of the system of our socialist state.

Chairman Wang Feng noted that in order to insure the people's democratic right to be masters of the country, we must improve the organs of the state and the work styles of government organizations and their staff at various levels.

The fourth part of his report points out that Xinjiang contains people of various nationalities, it is located on the forefront of antirevisionism and that it occupies an extremely important strategic position. Therefore, conscientious implementation of the party's policy on nationalities and the constant strengthening of the great unity of people of various nationalities have a special and important bearing on building and defending the frontiers and successfully promoting the four modernizations.

Chairman Wang Feng said: Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since implementation of the party Central Committee's important instruction on work in Xinjiang last year, the regional CCP and revolutionary committees have done a great deal of work on strengthening the unity of people of various nationalities and have further consolidated and developed this unity. The good tradition of unity and friendship, mutual respect, mutual help and learning from each other among people of various nationalities has been restored and carried forward. We must continue our efforts to eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four on the issue of nationalities, correctly implement the party's policy on nationalities, further strengthen unity among people of various nationalities, unity between the army and the people and between the army and the government, and create an even better political situation of stability and unity in order to speed up the pace in promoting the four modernizations in the autonomous region.

At today's meeting, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, chairman of the credentials committee for the delegates of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, delivered a report to the congress on the status of delegates and on reviewing the qualifications of new delegates elected for this congress. At present, the fifth regional people's congress has a total of 782 delegates.

Also attending today's meeting as observers were all members attending the second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee and responsible persons of the regional people's higher court, the regional people's procuratorate, the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and various departments concerned.

Wang Feng Report

OW291201 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, in his report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth Xinjiang Provincial People's Congress, chairman Wang Feng pointed out that a political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness, a situation the people of all nationalities in our region have been longing for a long time, is taking shape. In the past 1 and 1/2 years, the people of all nationalities in our region have conscientiously implemented the important instructions given by the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng on solving the Xinjiang question, and have correctly handled the two different types of contradictions in line with the principle of solving problems and stabilizing the whole situation. In so doing, we have united with the great majority of cadres and people of all nationalities. The unity of nationalities has been further strengthened and the situation throughout Xinjiang is stable and excellent.

Most of the cadres who made mistakes due to the influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four have realized and corrected their mistakes and won the understanding of the masses. The authority of leading groups at all levels has been consolidated and is now in the hands of cadres who can be trusted by the people. Most of the many cases of false charges and frameups fabricated by Lin Biao and the gang of four in Xinjiang have been redressed, cadres, experts and the people who had been victimized have had their good names restored.

The policies on cadres, intellectuals, nationalities, religion, overseas Chinese affairs, former industrialists and businessmen, and former Kuomintang personnel who have come over to our side are being implemented in a practical manner. The work of removing the rightist and local national chauvinist labels from those designated as such has been completed, and most of those who had been wrongly labeled have been rehabilitated. The work of changing the status of those landlords and rich peasants who have long engaged in labor and abided by the law, has also been completed. Some of the important problems left over from the Great Cultural Revolution and other historical problems in Xinjiang have basically been solved. The large-scale discussion on practice being the only criterion for testing truth launched in various localities throughout Xinjiang since summer last year has smashed the mental shackles imposed on the people by Lin Biao and the gang of four and given impetus to efforts to emancipate the minds of the people of all nationalities.

In the past year and a half, the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang have shifted the focus of work to education and training. New progress has been made in the building and modernization of troop units. The broad masses of commanders and fighters are carrying forward our army's glorious tradition; they have pledged to defend and build up the frontiers and are vigorously supporting local construction to make new contributions.

Comrade Wang Feng said: That all this has created most favorable conditions for us to shift the focus of work to socialist construction throughout the region, embark on the new Long March and realize a great historical transformation.

XINJIANG RIBAO GREETES FIFTH REGIONAL CONGRESS SESSION, CPPCC MEETING

OW281055 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text of XINJIANG RIBAO 26 August editorial: "Warm Greetings, Ardent Expectations"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the fifth regional people's congress solemnly opened today. The second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee is now in progress. These are meetings of tremendous importance since Xinjiang shifted the emphasis of its work to socialist modernization. Deputies and CPPCC committee members of all nationalities from all over Xinjiang have come together to discuss important regional affairs. We extend warm greetings to the convocation of the two meetings which are a great even in Xinjiang's political life.

One and a half years have passed since the closing of the first session of the fifth regional people's congress. During this period, we have made fresh achievements on all fronts and obtained marked results in our efforts to bring about great order across Xinjiang by grasping the key link. On the whole, the counterrevolutionary political influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Xinjiang has been destroyed and the large-scale mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four has come to a successful close.

Having repudiated the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and implemented the socialist economic policies, we have stopped the dangerous stagnation and retrogression in our national economy. Total industrial output value and total grain output have topped previous peaks and the people's living conditions have improved. The implementation of the two documents on agriculture adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has greatly inspired and encouraged the people in agricultural and pastoral areas. Scientific, educational and cultural work has been considerably reactivated and developed. Since 1 April this year, the emphasis of work in Xinjiang has shifted to socialist modernization, marking another significant turning point in Xinjiang's historical development.

Accomplishing socialist modernization in stability and through unity is in the interest of the people of all nationalities and is their common goal of struggle. It is also our central task at present. All our work should be centered on this task and contribute to its accomplishment. Under no circumstances shall we digress from and impair this task. The central topic of these meetings is how to accomplish the four modernizations better and faster.

Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are important topics for deliberation at these meetings. The unanimous view is that without socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, socialism's superiority will not be fully displayed and the rights of the people of all nationalities to be masters cannot be guaranteed, to say nothing of the four modernizations. Only if democracy is brought into full play can the people of all nationalities emancipate their thinking, enjoy ease of mind, display the sense of responsibility, enthusiasm, originality and self-sacrifice characteristic of masters and contribute their wisdom and talents to the four modernizations.

To safeguard the people's democratic rights, it is necessary to consolidate the political power, improve the work style of the leadership and put an end to the habit of seeking privileges, the bureaucratic style, the reluctance to work and the mental rigidity of some cadres. It is necessary to resolutely oppose factionalism so that government organs at all levels may become powerful leading bodies capable of developing democracy, practicing the legal system and accomplishing the four modernizations. The two meetings will discuss and study effective measures to be adopted in this field in light of the actual conditions of Xinjiang. This will certainly help to safeguard socialist modernization in Xinjiang and have a profound and far-reaching influence.

BRIEFS

GANSU POWER STATION--Lanzhou, August 24--The 180,000-kilowatt Bapanxia hydro-electric power station on the Huang He went into operation earlier this month. Located in a gorge west of Lanzhou city in Gansu Province, the station is one of the key projects for harnessing China's second biggest river and utilizing its water resources. Construction started in 1969 and the first generating unit went into operation in June, 1975. Each of the five units has a capacity of 36,000 kilowatts. Six big dams and hydro-electric power stations have already gone up on the main course of the Huang He. One of them, the 1,225,000-kilowatt Liujiaxia power station, is China's largest. Another, with a designed capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts, is now under construction upstream at the Longyang gorge. These six power stations supply electricity to surrounding cities, industrial centres and rural communes. They provide power for pumping stations to irrigate the loess highlands in the middle reaches of the river. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW]

NINGXIA LIVESTOCK SURVEY--Yinchuan, August 23--Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has 3,310,000 sheep, an 8.6 percent increase over the same period last year. According to a recent survey, of the sheep 900,000 are privately owned by peasants. These peasants also raise 12,000 milk cows, beef cattle and donkeys as a side-line. While making efforts to expand the collectively owned herds, Ningxia is encouraging peasants to keep their own livestock, providing them with financial aids, young animals, disease prevention and treatment and artificial breeding services. Since the beginning of this year when China raised the purchase price for livestock products, the people's communes and individual peasants of the region have increased their income by 1.4 million yuan from the sale of beef cattle and goats' wool alone. In Zhulin brigade of Chengguan commune, Delong County, a family now averages 10 yuan per month from its sale of sideline products. Peasants can sell such products at free markets. Restaurants at rural markets now sell fresh milk to customers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW]

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